FOREIGN.

Troubles With Indians in Manitoba.

Change Administrations in Honduras.

Canada.

...Aug. 15.—Despatches received ...y state that the Indians at Fort ... refuse to receive their annuities ... the treaty last year. They want ... and declare that, if they are not ... ll stop the surveys.

...Aug. 15.—The Caledonia Society of ... is in session here. About fifty ... various parts of the United States ... present. Philadelphia has been ... next annual meeting.

Great Britain.

...—At the annual meeting of the ... Association, last evening, Dr. Car... Dr. Livingstone, and praised ... bravery. Stanley was frequently ... acknowledged the tribute by bow... was present. ...sburg and Florence Geographical ...ach sent a gold medal to Stanley. ...one to the fund to indemnify Cap... expenses incurred in maintaining ... Mr. Justice Keogh, to a seat in ... ed to-day. The total amount sub... the agricultural laborers for high... ges in Oxfordshire. The Govern... d a number of soldiers at the dis... rmers, and the crops, which were ... now being harvested. The officers ... Agricultural Union have protest... proceeding of the authorities.

The Arbitration.

...g. 15.—The Alabama Claims Arbi... al met at noon to-day, and re... ssion until one p. m., when it ad... assemble at noon to-morrow, Sir ...er, the counsel for Great Britain, ... the session, though suffering from ...

France.

...g. 15.—The Paris correspondent of ... ays the German Government has ... s its intention to remain in pos... ort, though it is willing to make a ... concession to France.

Central America.

...g. 14.—The Spanish war steamer ... returned to Havana. She left ... ras, on the 9th inst., and reports ... orning of the 7th, Medineta pro... if President, and inaugurated op... attack on President Medina, and ... eign vessels at Omoa and Porte ... 29th ult. Medineta returned to ... apturing Truxillo, accompanied by ... under certain guarantees, recog... ta as President. Both were ... the house of the Span... General Sanchez, second ... f Medina's forces, learned of this, ... satisfied with the arrangement, ... a's arrest. He surrounded the ... tured Medina in his sleeping room, ... dineta to escape. On the 30th, ... anded $10,000 for the life of Medina, ... ish Consul paid, but Sanchez failed ... mise, and carried Medina a pris... agua for trial. Sanchez left Omoa ... the town and castle remaining ... until the arrival of General Oso... Previous to Sanchez's departure, ... General Chamarro, and refused to ... ish Consul to leave. Osorio left ... or re-establishing the old authori... rnado arrived at Omoa on the 4th, ... people, were soon alongside, it is ... taining Medineta, asking an asylum ... the commander refused. The ... teamer Dance remains at Omoa. It ... at tranquility is completely re-es... consequence of the revolutions. ... German, Spanish, and American ... fer seriously.

"THAT AEROLITE."

...obe of Iron Pyrites Became a Heavenly Body.

...e St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

...e than one week ago F. J. Bow... brought to the office of the Re... an solid ball, about the size ... ound cannon ball, which he had ... the ground at a depth of thirteen ... the surface, on the farm of Mr. ... ck, near Laclede station, about ... from this city. Mr. Bowman ... what elated with his discovery, ... e had found a genuine aero... amination of the curiosity led us ... at it was simply a globe of iron ... as is frequently found in coal ... some coal miner had deposited ... in order to play a practical joke ... In our issue of the 3d inst. we ... which were our suspicions. The ... he hall was incrusted with a thin ... nel coal convinced us that it ... an aerolite, as there was no ... y aerolite found with any such a ...

...our city cotemporaries, however, ... pecting credulity, and charming ... largely at the sell, and forth... exhaustive and learned disquisi... phenomenon of aerolites, and ... accounts have already found ... into Eastern papers. We have ... d something of the recent histo... aerolite" which we propose to ... our readers.

...nths, perhaps a year or more ago, ... k discovered in his meadow a ... ground of rather singular appear... he was unable to account for. ... a rail into the hole he found ... ended several feet deep. The ... standing in the hole. Mr. Mur... ioned the matter to Mr. Bowman, ... e concluded that the hole must ... made by an aerolite, and ... obtained Mr. Murdock's ... negro laborer at work to dig ... sed treasure. The laborer con... ging down through the soft alluvia ... reached a distance of twelve feet, ... nit for the night. Although no ... s yet discovered, yet the laborer, ... to have possessed a lively imagi... orted traces of the hole all the ... The prospect of finding the ob... search did not seem very bright, ... wman determined to renew the ... following morning. ... an from this city happened out ... ghborhood on the evening in ques... the talk about digging for an ... d knew of Mr. Bowman's deter... renew the search in the morning. ... nce determined in his own mind ... Mr. Bowman in his experimental ... gentleman to whom we refer is ... L. Sutton. ... on remembered having seen, in ... f Messrs. A. F. Donk & Co., at ... stnut street, a remarkably fine ... a globe of iron pyrites, which ... ld would make a very acceptable ... aerolite. This specimen had ... out of the Beaucoup Mines, ten ... of DuQuoin, in the State of ... out a week previous. It was ... depth of 183 feet below the sur...

...ell knew right well that it must ... Bowman, together with a large ... spectable people known as curios... the greatest possible satisfac... d such a specimen in the place ... they were digging. Like Mr. ... Mr. Sutton was willing to do ... ything to afford real pleasure to ... man, and so he came to the ... he Messrs. Donk, got the speci... it out to Murdock's during the ... ly deposited it about one foot be... ttom of the hole that had been ... overed it over. The next morning ... an continued his search and the ... readily be imagined. ... Sutton it was a labor of love, un... from philanthropic motives. He ... local items in St. Louis were ... he wisely thought that some... ational would prove a real boon ... editorial fraternity. Mr. Sut... tures proved well founded. Mr. ... as delighted. The Democrat and ... ere delighted, and when he saw ... pleasure and happiness he had ... mental in conferring upon sever... ntlemen, Mr. Sutton felt amply ... ll his trouble. ... a good deal of reluctance that ... adely break the illusion with ... matter has been invested, but as ... a public journal is to dissemi... we have no option but to record ... "That aerolite," which the Demo... s to be presented to the Mercan... is still in the office of the Re... bject to the order of the owner, ... ll Messrs. Donk & Co. are pre... ll orders for similar aerolites on ... terms. We make no extra charge ... vertising one branch of the busi... rs. Donk & Co., for the reason ... l done in the interest of science.

...illiam B. Astor's Castle.

...g William B. Astor's present ... Lafayette Place, I am forcibly ... ither of an asylum or a jail. The ... s long been troubled with the ... bery, which may not be far from ... lunacy. He probably carries ... oney in his pocket, and I doubt ... y jewelry, still less bonds, in his ... "cracksmen" are not apt to rob ... s, for they reason too ... rom men's habits. But Mr ... converted his house into ... defence, which, as I said, ... a stranger that it may be a jail ... sylum. The basement windows ... d by heavy gratings. These, ... e common in first-class houses, ... s of heavy free-stone, and this ... relief to the plain brick front, ... th and height additionally sug... e of an asylum. The parlors on ... door, as I am told, have ... ters of iron, and these can ... st night and then be opened ... r such a manner as to ... concealed. The second-... ws have gratings; not of half ... h the case with nunneries, but ... n top to bottom. These will ... feat the entrance of any one ... climb a gutter or reach this ... y manner. The third story is ... and in case a robber should ... balloon an entrance could easily ... I make this suggestion in order ... unatic capitalist may at once ... le precaution.—New York Letter.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 2.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 17, 1872.

E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman of the late Labor Conference, issues a call for a Delegate Labor Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d instant.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners' imbroglio still continues. The Mayor has recognized the new Board, and given the old one the cold shoulder.

Senator Trumbull and Hon. William Springer, of Springfield, addressed a large meeting in Galesburg, last evening. This thriving city promises to give a majority for the Reform ticket in November.

The Alabama Grantite State Convention, in session at Montgomery, has nominated Louis E. Parsons, W. M. Gilmore, J. L. Pennington, and M. C. Cardson for Congressmen-at Large. The Democrats of the Third Tennessee District yesterday nominated D. M. Key to represent that district in Congress.

Wendell Phillips, in reply to a note from leading colored citizens of Boston, inviting him to address them on the political questions of the day, declines to speak, but gives his views at length, in which he favors Grant, and at the same time agrees with Mr. Sumner in denouncing the San Domingo affair.

A well-known journalist who has travelled through and thoroughly canvassed the western counties of New York, believes that, with a little exertion, Governor Hoffman's prediction at Baltimore—that Greeley's majority in New York would be greater than the entire vote of Missouri—will be verified.

The celebration of the repeal of the Party-processions act in Ireland, yesterday, was marked by considerable disorder in some localities. In Belfast the procession was stoned, when a fearful fight ensued, and the whole police force was required to quell it. There were slight disturbances in Dublin, and several persons were wounded.

A prominent Liberal Republican of Alabama writes to the Liberal Headquarters in Washington that colored Greeley men have a hard time of it in that State, being subjected to rough treatment by the Grantites when opportunity offers. He announces, nevertheless, that the State is sure for Greeley.

A fight occurred on Tuesday last, near Fort Sully, Dakota, between a party of hostile Indians, tribe not known, and a small band of friendly Sioux in which the Sioux had two of their number killed, and several wounded. They also lost considerable stock. The attacking party, with the stolen stock, made a rapid move for the Yellowstone and could not be overtaken.

The Sturges Rifles, of Chicago, enlisted for the war early in 1861, and were in the service until November, 1862, when they were discharged at their own request. An application for the hundred-dollar bounty by members of this corps has been denied by the Second Comptroller, on account of the voluntary act on their part above mentioned.

David Clark, of Hartford, Conn., reiterates his statement concerning his conversation with General Howard relative to the trial of colored cadet Smith at West Point. Mr. Clark now calls upon the Secretary of War to publish the letter written by him (Clark) to General Howard, copies of which letter, Howard subsequently told Clark, had been sent to the President as well as to the War Department.

Mosby, of guerrilla fame, announces that he is ready at any time to take a new departure in a political way. It seems that he has been spouting for Grant during the past month, not because he is in sympathy with the Grantites, but because he wants a little practice, so that he may take hold with a will when Blanton Duncan trots out his candidate. Mosby's idea, in this instance, is certainly original.

The question regarding the per diem to which the members of the Board of Equalization, now in session in Springfield, are entitled to, being submitted to the Attorney General, that officer has decided that their compensation still remains as fixed by the old law, $8 per day. The new law, passed last winter, fixes the compensation of the officers at $5 per day, but the Attorney General decides that the pay of members of the existing Board cannot be changed during their term of office.

There is quite a fight among the Grantite Committee in Washington over the question as to the proper mode of distributing the funds raised by involuntary subscriptions in the several departments. Zack Chandler's Smelling Committee claims that it is the proper medium through which these funds should be applied, but the several State associations take a different view of the matter, and one of these bodies, the Ohio association, has made known its desire to disburse its proportionate share.

A very important pamphlet, giving a review of Mr. Boutwell's management of the National finances, is now in press in Washington, and will be issued shortly. It will show, from the records of the Department, that the pretended debt-reduction is false in fact, and that the public accounts have been mutilated in order to mislead the people. It will also show, from official data, that the public accounts are in a muddled condition, and that there has been a double issue of United States bonds, which is clearly proved by the fact that duplicate coupons, aggregating more than three millions of dollars, have been paid. Complete notes will accompany every statement, so that reference may be made to the volume, page, and date in verification thereof.

The latest and meanest dodge yet resorted to by the Grantites finds publicity through the medium of the New York *Times*. That paper, on Thursday, published a card purporting to be an official call to Orangemen to meet in Convention, in Philadelphia, Aug. 22, for the purpose of taking such action as will prevent their old adversaries, the Catholics, from gaining political ascendancy in the pending campaign. The card set forth that the Orangemen as a body favored Mr. Greeley for President, and advised all society-men to support the man who has heretofore protected their interests. It has been discovered that this interesting card is a base forgery, it having been written in a certain lawyer's office in Nassau street by an old political trickster who has more wit than honesty. The object of this forgery is to incense Irish Catholics against Greeley.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was irregular, closing dull and nominal at $14.75@14.90 for cash, or seller September. Lard was nominally steady at 8 3-8@8 1-2c for winter, and 8 1-8c per lb for summer. Meats were more active, and firm at 6 1-4@6 3-8c for shoulders; 8 1-4@8 3-8c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Highwines were more active, and 1-2c higher, at 89 1-2@90c. Lake freights were quiet, but 1-4c higher, closing at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat ranged higher, but closed at about the same as on Thursday, at $1.58 1-2 cash, and $1.23 1-8@1.23 1-4 seller September. Corn was more active, and 1-4c lower, closing at 42 1-4c cash, and 42 3-8c seller September. Oats were quiet and steady at 27 3-4c cash, and 26 3-8@26 1-2c seller September. Rye was in good demand, and a shade firmer, at 55 1-2c cash, and 56c seller September. New barley was in better demand, and 1c higher, at 58c for cash No. 2, and 58 1-2c seller September. Hogs were again active, and a further advance of 5c was gained; sales were principally at $4.65@4.85. Cattle were without quotable change. Sheep were steady.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Searching Review of Mr. Boutwell's Administration to Be Published Soon.

Grantite Committees Quarreling Over Ill-Gotten Treasures.

Latest Dodge of the Grantites to Catch the Irish Vote.

David Clark Reaffirms His Charge Against the President.

Riotous Grant Meeting at Clinton, Ill.

Meeting of Bourbons at Detroit, Michigan.

Trouble Among the White and Colored Radicals at Springfield.

Mosby Awaiting the Advent of Duncan's Candidate.

Liberal Clubs Being Organized Everywhere.

Miscellaneous Political News from the Different States.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FORTHCOMING—A MERCENARY STRUGGLE OVER ILL-GOTTEN TREASURES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The National Democratic Resident Committee at Washington, D. C. have in press a very important pamphlet reviewing Mr. Boutwell's management of the finances, disclosing facts which will startle the country and expose the false pretences put forth by the Grantites in regard to the reduction of the debt. The pamphlet shows from the records of the Department that the pretended debt reduction is false in fact, and that in order to mislead the people the public accounts have been mutilated and false items of expenditure manufactured to account for the waste of public money. It will demonstrate the incapacity of the head of the Department by showing the utter confusion of the public accounts and his contradictory statements as to the condition of the treasury, and the public debt; that there has been a double issue of United States bonds, which is proved by the fact that duplicate coupons have been paid, and that more than three millions of interest was paid last year in excess of the amount which accrued on the whole debt shown to be outstanding. All the statements and figures of the pamphlet are taken from the finance reports and public debt statements of Secretary Boutwell, giving the volume, page, and date in each instance, so that writers and speakers can readily refer to them and demonstrate the truthfulness of the facts stated. The pamphlet has been carefully prepared, and is strictly accurate in detail, and will, doubtless, lay the foundation for an investigation of the management of the Treasury Department by the next Congress.

A mercenary struggle is now going on here between the Administration Campaign Committee and the innumerable State Associations as to the disposition to be made of the funds raised from the forced assessments on the poor clerks in the Departments. The Zack Chandler Committee claim the title to the money on the ground of superior knowledge of the political field, and the places where it can be used to most advantage. The State Associations, however, which are a sort of mutual admiration societies, having a member of Congress or two for patrons, selfishly incline to look after their own interest, and to send the money, if they send it at all, into the districts where it will benefit their members. Receiving their appointments through their members, and depending on that influence to be kept in office, the clerks prefer, if they must pay anything, that it shall be given to those who can return it to them in kind. The Ohio State Association held a meeting last evening to discuss this momentous question, and finally decided, after an exciting debate, to forward contributions of the above character to the Republican Executive Committee of their State, and let Zack Chandler's Committee whistle if it so desires. The other State Associations will generally follow this precedent.

Ex-guerrilla Mosby, who was in the city yesterday, being moved with the spirit of prophecy, testifies that Virginia will give her electoral vote for Grant. He, however, will support Blanton Duncan's candidate for the Presidency, whenever he shall make his appearance. He will make one or two speeches, however, before that event.

A CONTEMPTIBLE FORGERY—GRANT KU-KLUX IN ALABAMA—COLORED VIRGINIANS ON THEIR WAY TO CHAPPAQUA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The *Times* of yesterday published what purported to be an official call to Orangemen in the United States, inviting them to a conference to be held in Philadelphia, Aug. 22. The call proceeded to say: "Our principal object is to take such action as will prevent our old adversaries of the Catholic faith from gaining political ascendency in the coming campaign. We do not deny that our thanks and preferences are due to the Baltimore candidate, whose sentiments are identical with our own, and who is the Orangemen's choice, and we think it better to chose a man who, with heart and soul, has heretofore protected our Protestant views and interests—Horace Greeley. This invitation is strictly personal to yourself only." It was discovered to-day that the above is a complete forgery, and was written in a certain lawyer's office in Nassau street, between Fulton and John, by a well known political hack of the Administration who has a peculiar talent for putting up jobs, and who, it is said, was instrumental in securing the nomination of Henry Wilson at Philadelphia. The object, of course, is to incense Irish Catholics against Greeley. It assumes to be a private circular, but nobody seems to have received a copy except the editor of the *Times*.

A letter received at the Liberal Headquarters, from Eaufala, Ala., says: "We have a colored Greeley Club organized here, and last night a crowd of from fifty to 100 negroes went to the house of one of the officers of the colored club and abused him outrageously, insulted him and his family, and made so many threats against him that he was forced to appeal to the police for protection. All because he had announced himself for Greeley. Nevertheless, there are white votes enough for Greeley to carry Alabama.

A Committee of three colored Virginians called at the Liberal Headquarters, to-day, to procure a topmast from Chappaqua for their flagstaff. A telegram was sent to Mr. Greeley, who sent the following despatch in reply:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—Tell the Virginians to take this despatch to Chappaqua, and my farmer will give them the hickory.

A RIOTOUS AND DISGRACEFUL GRANT MEETING AT CLINTON, ILL.—TROUBLE BETWEEN THE WHITE AND COLORED RADICALS AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 16.—The Grantites are making much ado about their meeting at Clinton yesterday, where, according to all accounts, there was a large and disgraceful crowd. The *Register* has the following this evening:

"At the Grant meeting at Clinton, yesterday, a serious riot occurred. Some negroes, who were present at the barbecue, made insulting remarks to a white lady, who was escorted by a gentleman. He resented the affront in strong language, and was set upon with razors and severely injured. His right hand was cut nearly off at the wrist, and he received several other wounds, the most dangerous of which was in the back. The officers interfered and tried to arrest the negroes who did the cutting, but were violently resisted by others of the gang. The arrest was made, however, and the negro lodged in jail. A gang of negroes was organized, and they went to the jail, burst open the doors, and released him. The crowd which left here for Clinton consisted of about 300 negroes and about 50 white men. All of the former had their fares paid by some one to your correspondent unknown. As an evidence of the meanness which characterizes the lackeys of the kingly Grant, it is reliably stated that the Postmaster at Mount Pulaski, Logan County, who is also a Director in the Gilman & Clinton Railroad, hearing that Governor Palmer was to speak at that place on yesterday, effected an arrangement by which all the people in Mount Pulaski or the surrounding country who desired were to be transported free to Clinton, and there, also, a dinner was to be served to them free. He sent out emissaries who scattered the information among the people, and the result was that a goodly number did take advantage of the free ride and free dinner. Notwithstanding all his efforts, Governor Palmer spoke to a crowd of not less than 1,000 people, so estimated "by a Grant man who was there."

There is gnashing of teeth among the colored part of the Wigwam managers in this city. We have in here two bands of music composed of white men and also one composed of colored men. To appease their colored fellow-citizens, the Wigwamers gave the contract to furnish the music for the campaign to the colored band, which they have thus far done. It is reported that quite a large number of the men who furnished the money protested against using the colored music any longer, and threatened to bolt if a white band was not hired instead. The pressure was too strong, and the management was compelled to withdraw the colored and substitute the white band. The negroes are wrathful and the end is not yet.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION FRAUDS—LIBERALISM PROMISING WELL IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug 16.—The condition of the Election laws in North Carolina has become an interesting topic of inquiry since it has been demonstrated that the frauds in that State during the late canvass was of an unprecedented character. Caldwell, the Republican candidate for Governor, in response to an inquiry as to the rumored intention of the Secretary of State to withold the certificate of election from himself, writes that this official has no control in the premises, but that the returns are required to be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be opened only by him, in the presence of both houses of the Legislature, on the first Tuesday after their organization. The time for the assembling of the Legislature is the third Monday in November, until which time it is impossible for the Secretary of State to take any official action, or to receive accurate information of the election returns. The Governor also adds that there are fifteen counties yet to hear from, but that his majority will range from 1,800 to 2,000.

A well-known journalist, writing from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says: "I have just completed a tour through Wyoming, Orleans, Livingston, and, I might say, of all the counties west of Albany, in this State, and found greater unanimity of feeling for Greeley and Brown in all the places I visited than in Niagara County. I think, with a little exertion, New York will, next November, ratify Hoffman's assertion at Baltimore, that of giving a greater majority for the People's ticket than the entire vote of Missouri."

REPLY OF DAVID CLARK TO GENERAL HOWARD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—David Clark, of this city, makes the following reply to the telegram of General Howard to Secretary Belknap concerning colored Cadet Smith:

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.

General Howard, in a telegraphic despatch to the Secretary of War, denies the conversation had with me relative to the appointment of the court-martial to try colored Cadet Smith. I solemnly affirm that my statement of that conversation is substantially true. Could I meet General Howard, and remind him of the intimations he gave me at West Point at the time of the trial, which he fully explained at my house in Hartford in the December following, then stating to me the position of the President and Secretary of War in this matter, I am sure he would withdraw his denial, and acknowledge his forgetfulness. I now call upon the Secretary of War, in the absence from Washington of General Howard, to publish my letter to General Howard, written by agreement between us, soon after our conversation in December, with the request that he would send it to the President and Secretary of War. Copies of that letter, he subsequently informed me, were placed in the hands of those officials.

DAVID CLARK.

THE BOURBONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—A mass-meeting of Democrats of Wayne County, who are opposed to the election of Greeley and Brown, met to-day at Wayne. Wm. E. Warner was unanimously elected President. On motion of Hon. R. V. Briggs, the following Committees were appointed: On Nominations—Perry D. Pearl, John Q. Felt, Geo. T. Walcott, R. V. Briggs, W. A. Pattengill, Ezra Jones, James Stewart. On Resolutions—W. W. Wheaton, Wellington Ellis, Henry Laraway, James Miller, William A. Haak. A recess was taken, and, on re-assembling, the following nominations were made: Congress, Lester R. Brown, of Van Buren; Sheriff, Hervey Merrill, of Detroit; County Clerk, Daniel B. Brown, of Detroit; Register of Deeds, William L. Streeter, of Detroit; County Treasurer, Heintzen Ecorse; Judge of Probate, Jno Fuller, of Plymouth; Prosecuting Attorney, Edward E. Kane, of Detroit; Circuit Court Commissioners, James A. Randall, of Nankin, and Jos. R. McGrath, of Detroit; Auditor, James Stewart, of Sumpter; Surveyor, Asa H. Wilmarth, of Redford; Coroners, Arthur Gore and Wm. V. Griffith, of Detroit; Delegates to Louisville, W. W. Wheaton, of Detroit, at large; Wm. E. Warner, of Van Buren; R. V. Briggs, of Wyandotte; members of State Central Committee, Freeman Norvill, of Detroit; Perry D. Pearl, of Sumpter; County Commissioners, Wm. E. Warner, of Van Buren; John T. Felt, of Detroit; Wm. A. Pattingill, of Nanken; Albert Hosmer, of Brownstown; F. Murphy, of Wyandotte; George T. Walcott, of Detroit; James Miller, of Plymouth. Resolutions against both Grant and Greeley were then adopted, and, after speeches by ex-Mayor W. W. Wheaton, W. E. Warner, and L. R. Brown, the Convention adjourned. About 1,000 Democrats participated.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL MEETING AT CANTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 16.—Senator Trumbull addressed an audience of over 3,000 people in the Public Square last night. Although there was only two days' notice given of the meeting, the voters of old Fulton rallied to the cause of Reconciliation and Reform. The Senator spoke for an hour and a half, and showed up clearly the corruptions of the Administration and political wire-workers at the National Capital. At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech, the Hon. L. W. Ross spoke for half an hour, after which delegates to the Ninth Congressional District Convention, which convenes at Galesburg, were appointed, and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown and the State and county ticket. This meeting was by far the largest held in this part of the State during this campaign. The Liberals and Democrats of old Fulton are up and working, and will give the Liberal ticket one thousand majority in November.

A Liberal mass meeting was held in Cuba to-night. Speeches were made by Hon. S. R. Shoup and F. Cratty, Esq. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the Liberal element jubilant.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AND HON. WILLIAM SPRINGER AT GALESBURG.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 16.—There was a grand rally of Liberals in this city, to hear Judge Trumbull to-night. The large Opera House was filled to overflowing, and many were obliged to stand. Fully three thousand were present. The Judge spoke about two hours, and held the audience in close attention. He showed the corruption of the Administration, and proved that the Liberal platform was broad and thoroughly Republican, while the Philadelphia platform was narrow and partisan. He called forth frequent and hearty applause.

Hon. William Springer, of Springfield, followed in a short speech, which was wildly cheered.

The meeting was the opening of the campaign here, and was truly a success, although but a short time was had to give notice of the meeting. The Greeley wave has struck Galesburg, and is carrying everything before it. Last night a delegation of twenty-six attended the Liberal Republican County Convention, which all acknowledged to be the strongest delegation ever sent from Galesburg to the County Convention. Galesburg gave a three-fourth vote for Grant, but will now go for Greeley.

GRANTITES GETTING SCARCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 16.—From a canvass taken in Clayton County, but seven Grant men were found in the entire poll of voters. No Grant stock there. Grant's office holders met, last night, at their respective ward rendezvous in the First, Third, and Fourth Wards, and organized moderate sized (cowskin) clubs.

The Democratic Liberal Congressional Convention of the Third District has been called at Dubuque on the 4th of Sept. That of the Fourth District is called to meet at Mason City on the same day.

H. B. Fouke, Liberal Elector-at-large, opens the campaign in a few days.

The certainty of a large Greeley majority in this section grows every day more apparent.

GREELEY CLUB ORGANIZED AT KANKAKEE, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 16.—The party of Progress and Reform organized a Greeley and Brown Club for Kankakee, this evening, with a roll of 342 names, which includes the names of 76 who voted for Grant in 1868, and who now support Greeley. Rev. J. C. Stoughton made the best campaign speech that has been delivered in Illinois during the campaign. He was greeted with immense applause. The audience numbered not less than 1,500, and was held in the open air, no hall being large enough to accommodate the crowd. Clubs are being formed in each town of the county, and the work goes bravely on.

ALABAMA RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16.—In the Radical Republican Convention, to-day, Mr. C. C. Sheeb, Counsel to Elsinore, and Alexander White, a member of Congress twenty years ago, were nominated for Congressmen-at-Large. Louis E. Parsons, W. M. J. Gilmore, J. L. Pennington, and M. C. Cardson were nominated for Electors. The platform consists of four resolutions—the first indorsing the Philadelphia Platform and nominations, the second favoring internal improvements on as liberal scale as may be consistent with prudence and economy, the third declaring that it is the duty of Congress to enforce the rights of the Fourteenth Amendment by permanent legislation, and the fourth setting forth that the education of the rising generation is the means by which liberty and free government are to be preserved, and opposing disfranchisement except for crime, after due conviction. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

LIBERAL MEETING AT MOLINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 16.—The first grand Liberal meeting was held in Moline to-night. The largest hall in the city was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, N. M. Campbell, of Davenport, and William A. Allen, of Geneseo, spoke for over three hours. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the cause looks grandly.

DEDICATION OF A WIGWAM.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 16.—The dedication of the Democratic and Liberal Wigwam at this place this evening was a fine affair. The Wigwam was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens. It has a capacity to seat 2,000 people. Bands of music were playing, bonfires burning, and the scene was lively and enthusiastic. The Wigwam was densely crowded. Speeches were made by Hon. James D. Geven, Democratic and Liberal Elector for the State at Large, and Hon. Jonas G. Howard, of this city.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 16.—At the District Convention, held yesterday, at Cleveland, D. M. Key, of Hamilton, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—The Republican Conference of the Twenty-third Congressional District met to-day, and renominated Hon. E. M. Jenkins for Congress.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman of the late Labor Conference, writes a call for a Delegates' Labor Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 22d instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 16.—The Liberal Convention met at the Court House, in this city, to-day, and elected delegates to the Eighteenth Senatorial and Representative District Convention. The Convention recommended J. P. Middlecoff, Esq., Liberal Re publican, for Representative. A Greeley and Brown Club, with fifty names, was organized. General Black, Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was present, and delivered one of his most effective and soul-stirring speeches. His speech, which was full of indictments of Grant and his corrupt administration, was greeted with cheer after cheer of the most spontaneous and enthusiastic character. Greeley, Koerner, and the whole Liberal ticket will poll a handsome majority in Ford County in November next.

FORT WAYNE, Aug 16.—The Liberals and Democrats held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the rink to-night, the occasion being that of the presence of Hon. M. C. Kerr, candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16.—The Liberal and Democratic State Executive Committee, after a conference at Talladega, coalesced, and nominated the following mixed ticket: Electors-at-Large, C. O. Langdon, of Mobile, and R. O. Pickett, of Lauderdale, Democrats, and W. B. Figures, of Madison, and A. T. Hatchett, of Montgomery, Liberals. The session was harmonious, and steps were taken for a vigorous campaign. There are no Liberals on the State ticket, because the State nominations were made before the Baltimore Convention, but the support of that party is pledged to the ticket notwithstanding.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—In reply to a note from a number of colored citizens to Wendell Phillips, inviting him to address them on the political issues of the day, Phillips declines to speak, but gives his views in a long letter, in which he favors Grant for President in preference to Greeley, although he agrees with Sumner in regard to the San Domingo affair.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 16.—Senator Morton is speaking to-night to a large Republican meeting, the largest since the war. Great enthusiasm.

HILLIARDS, O., Aug. 16.—The Republicans of this place opened the campaign, this evening, by the raising of a Grant and Wilson pole. The order of the evening was speeches and singing by the Glee Club from Columbus.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 16.—Colonel Dick Thompson addressed a very large audience of Republicans, to-night, at the Wigwam. He was escorted to the hall by a hundred torch-bearers, and spoke till nearly midnight. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHATTENOOGA INVITATION DECLINED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—After a brief sojourn at his winter residence, the President, this evening, accompanied by Horace Porter, returned to Long Branch, the summer resort of the President, and the present centre of Federal politics. The business transacted in the Cabinet meeting to-day was of the most routine character. The most [illegible] was devoted to the consideration of the invitation extended to the President and his Cabinet by the Chattenooga authorities and Board of Trade to visit that city and Lookout Mountain. This matter was invested with the dignity of a written reply, which was this evening forwarded to ex-Governor Bard, wherein the President declines the invitation kindly, yet gracefully, on the grounds of its impracticability and the pressure of previous engagements.

BOUNTY CLAIM.

Early in 1861 the Sturges Rifles, from Chicago, enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States for the war, and in November, 1862, they were discharged from service at their own request, made through General Burnside. Subsequently they applied for the $100 bounty provided by act of Congress for all the soldiers who enlisted for three years. The claim was referred to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who decided that, inasmuch as the men had been discharged at their own request, before the close of the war, they were not entitled to the bounty.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There was a Cabinet session, to-day, of about two hours' duration. No business of extraordinary importance was transacted.

NICARAGUARIAN MINISTER.

Senor Don E. Mirio Benard was, to-day, introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Resident from Nicaragua.

A MISTAKE.

It seems there was some mistake in the announcement that Henry M. Reed, of Iowa, was appointed agent for the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, as it is now said that no such appointment is contemplated.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President returns to Long Branch by the late train to-night. It is not supposed that the President will accept the invitation to visit Chattanooga. His letter in reply to it, it is probable, will be of political significance.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Visit to the New England States—He Is Everywhere Received with the Wildest Enthusiasm.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—Horace Greeley arrived here this morning and was received by a Committee of prominent citizens, and was conducted by the accompanying party to the carriages that were in waiting. They were then driven through the densely crowded streets, preceded by the United States Marine Band, amid wild enthusiasm, to the Rockingham House, where, after a short interval, he appeared upon the steps of the hotel and made a speech principally devoted to revolutionary reminiscences. Mr. Greeley goes to Rye Beach, this afternoon, where a clam bake will take place.

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 16.—Mr. Greeley arrived here this afternoon. Delegations of prominent gentlemen from Georgia and Tennessee waited upon him at the residence of Mr. Jenness, and were introduced. At 4 o'clock Mr. Greeley went to the grove, where a clam-bake had been prepared. Secretary Robeson was present, and made a speech. Mr. Greeley, being called upon, made a few remarks. A reception and serenade are to take place at the residence of Mr. Jenness this evening. It is understood that Mr. Greeley leaves Rye Beach to-morrow for Boston. From Boston he goes directly to New York.

UTAH.

Indians on the War Path—Liquor Law Declared Invalid—Arrest of Gentiles—Acquitted.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 16.—The Indians of San Pete County are still committing outrages. At a conference of Generals Ord and Morrow, it was determined to employ troops at once. Three companies of infantry will be despatched at once. Cavalry from Fort Steele and other points, now on the way here, will be sent forward without delay. There is no doubt now that the Indians are fairly on the war path, declaring boldly their intention to fight. Gen. Morris is still hopeful of making peace without bloodshed. The Indians cause of hostility is said to be want of food and clothing.

The writ of prohibition against the city to enforce the collection of $300 monthly as a license to sell liquor is sustained by Judge McKean and the ordinance declared invalid.

A large number of prominent Gentile citizens were arrested to-day on a charge of lascivious cohabitation at a house of ill-fame.

The trial of Olive Obey, for killing Charles M. Dalson about two months ago, resulted, this evening, in an acquittal. It will be remembered that Dalson published infamous statements against Obey and his wife, when Obey, meeting Dalson, deliberately shot him dead.

Fires.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 16.—Bayrey's hat factory, at Amesbury Ferry, was burned last night. Loss, $30,000; partially insured. The factory was owned by the Merrimac Hat Company.

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 16.—A fire in Monroe, to-night, destroyed F. Eisenman's planing mill. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Clinton Woollen Manufacturing Company's mill was totally destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $30,000. Nearly 50,000 pounds of wool were saved.

NEW YORK.

Genuineness of the Stanley-Livingstone Letters.

Dry Goods to the Amount of $5,442,000 Imported During the Week.

Comparative Cotton Statement for the Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The London *News* of Aug 6 says: "We publish in another column a summary of interesting despatches received by the Foreign Office from Dr. Livingstone. These papers cover a period of time from Nov. 15, 1870, down to Feb. 20, 1872. They give very full and thrilling accounts of the horrors of the slave trade in Central Africa. They supply minute explanations of the privations to which Dr. Livingstone was subjected by the dishonesty of the agents employed to convey supplies to him from Zanzibar, and, of course, they furnish some accounts of the progress of his work of discovery. Although, perhaps, these latter are hardly so full as might have been expected. Not the least interesting part of the despatches are the passages which tell of the meeting with Mr. Stanley. Of course we were already in possession of the facts, from Mr. Stanley's own description, but the accounts given by Dr. Livingstone will be read with unabated eagerness. Substantially, the description of their companionship, given by Dr. Livingstone, corresponds with that of Mr. Stanley. 'The meeting and the kindness which it manifested, made my whole frame,' says Dr. Livingstone, 'thrill with excitement and gratitude.' Many expressions, and we had almost said many sentences, in these despatches are identical with the phraseology used in parts of the letters to Mr. Bennett. There is, also, in the letters to the Foreign Office, the same evidence of a cheery spirit, brightened up into almost boyish exhilaration by the unexpected meeting of one of the explorer's own race, under such strange circumstances and after so long an isolation. If the letters to the *Herald* contained any outbursts of somewhat exuberant buoyancy, which, in the minds of some readers, cast a doubt upon their authenticity, there are abundant evidences of the same elastic temperament in the despatches received by the Foreign Office.

The London *Times* of Aug. 6, has the following communication:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: Understanding that there are some who still hesitate as to the genuineness of the letters lately brought over from Dr. Livingstone, I may briefly state that the letters which I have just received with his signature, bear every mark of having been written by himself. The first is of considerable length, dated so long back as November and December, 1870, and contains many of the details which have been lately published. The second bears date the 8th of January, in the present year, and is principally occupied with the writer's views on the best mode of promoting the extinction of slavery and the slave trade, which, he says, are as rife as ever on the east coast of Africa. Both letters are in Dr. Livingstone's own hand writing, with which I am familiar, and in his plain, straightforward style, and contains references to private circumstances known only to a few of Dr. Livingstone's personal friends, and which exclude the possibility of their having proceeded from any other mind or pen than his.

J. B. BRAITHWAITE.

LINCOLN'S INN, Aug. 5.

STOCKS.

The stock market was generally firm in early dealings, but business was light. The only feature was Erie, which advanced from 44½ to 46½. The price of Erie in this market, to-day, was from 1 to 1½ per cent above the price at London. In the afternoon, the late dealings showed a decline of ½ to 2 per cent, and the greatest was in Pacific Mail, Erie, Lake Shore, Ohios, Northwestern and Western Union. The market was unfavorably affected by the increased activity in the money market. At the final close the market was dull, at the decline.

A FAILURE.

The failure of a large firm in the coffee trade is reported.

MONEY.

The money market is more active, with an advance in rates. Call loans rose from 3 to 6 per cent, and finally closed at 4 to 4½ per cent. The bulk of business was at 5 per cent, at which rate considerable money was loaned. A report was current that money was stringent in Montreal, and worth 12 per cent there, and that the Canadian Bank agencies in this city were shipping gold to Canada. Late in the day telegrams from Montreal stated that the Dominion Government had called in a large amount of provincial notes, which made money tight in Canada.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet. In the morning, a leading prime banking firm reduced the rates for sterling to 108¾ and 109¾ for sixty days and sight, but in the afternoon the rate advanced to 108⅞ and 109⅞. Actual business continues at a reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent from the nominal asking rates.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The dry goods imports this week are $5,442,000, an unusually heavy amount.

GOLD

more active and firmer, with sales at 115⅛ to 115⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed dull and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102¼; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 80½@81; incomes, 86½@86¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour is quiet, and most grades are heavy. New more plenty. Soft unsalable. Choice old family scarce, and comparatively steady. Superfine more plenty and lower. No. 2 nominal. At the close the market was weak for low grades and firm for choice old family extras, but new was dull and lower. But little doing in wheat. At the opening offerings were not large, and there was less pressure to sell new winter. Though prices are unsettled, the market closes steady, but quiet for spring, and firm for winter. The demand is chiefly for export.

PORK.

Market quiet, and demand light for the trade. For future delivery the demand is moderate. Cut meats, drooping. Bacon, firm and in fair demand, chiefly for future. Lard, dull and heavy.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TAMMANY RING SUITS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Attorney General Barlow states that the reports that civil and criminal suits against Tweed, Sweeney, and others have been compromised and abandoned are false. Friends of the defendants, in January last, offered to compromise by the payment of certain sums, but Mr. Barlow declined to entertain such proposition. A hearing on the demurrers will be had in the latter part of September in the civil suits, and they will probably be tried before the close of the year, and the criminal suits will be brought before the courts as soon as there is a Judge on the bench in whom the public can have confidence.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Receipts at all ports for the week	2,441
Same time last year	7,822
Total for the year	2,702,514
Last year	3,784,263
Exports for the week	7,733
Same time last year	17,307
Total for the year	2,055,841
Last year	3,056,219
Stock at all United States ports	75,302
Last year	144,338
At all interior towns	7,222
Last year	13,444
At Liverpool	918,000
Last year	796,000
American afloat for Great Britain	18,000
Last year	57,000

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

to elect delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Utica on the 21st inst., were held to-night in the Assembly Districts of this city. Among the delegates elected were Thurlow Weed, from the Seventh Assembly District, and Henry Clews and Attorney General Barlow, from the Sixth Congressional District.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION" FIRE.

The damage by the fire in the press and paper room of the *Christian Union*, last night, will aggregate over $30,000.

THE JERSEY CITY EMBROGLIO.

The Mayor of Jersey City has sided with the new Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and refused to recognize the old Board, or sign their bills.

A DREADFUL MURDER.

Flannigan, who murdered his wife last night, was a raving maniac, his insanity being caused by recent sickness and the extreme heat. He stabbed his wife six or seven times, and furiously kicked her head and body after death, ere he could be secured. He was carried to the station, and is in a straight-jacket. She leaves eight children.

THE WEATHER.

Another heavy thunder storm prevailed between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, with a drenching rain. It has been cloudy since sunrise, but very hot and sultry.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamer France, from Liverpool.

THE TAILORS.

The International Association of Journeyman Tailors, to-day, elected Jacob Marsbold, of this city, President; James Robinson, of Syracuse, Vice President, and S. C. Hoogendoble, of Philadelphia Secretary. The Convention adjourned to meet at Norfolk, Va., on the second Monday in August, 1873.

CAPSIZED.

The yacht Blossom, yesterday, capsized in a storm off Far Rockaway. The crew, numbering 11, saved their lives by clinging to the bottom of the yacht, where they remained five hours in the storm. They finally righted the yacht and beached her.

LIQUOR ASSOCIATION.

The convention of lager beer sellers and liquor dealers met in this city, to-day, for the purpose of organizing a Central Association to work for the election of non-prohibitory men this fall.

RECOVERED.

William Page, the artist, was not attacked with paralysis, as reported yesterday. He was overcome by exhaustion, but recovered to-day.

ILLINOIS.

The State Board of Equalization.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 16.—The State Board of Equalization has adjourned until next Thursday. The Attorney General decided that, notwithstanding the law under which they were elected was repealed, and which, by its provisions, gave them $8 per diem, and that the new law, which went into effect on the 1st of July, only allowed members of the State Board of Equalization $5 per day, they were still entitled to the per diem of $8 which was allowed them when they were elected, under the provision of Constitution which provides that the salary of officers shall not be reduced during their term of office. The next question is, will they be allowed stationery under the old law, or the $10 in lieu thereof provided in the new law? This matter has not been decided.

MINNESOTA.

Unjust Railroad Discrimination—Threshing Machine Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.—The Minneapolis lumbermen are much agitated over the increased rates of freight on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Iowa Central Roads, excluding Minneapolis from trade in the country between the DesMoines and Iowa Rivers, which forwards nearly half the lumber to Minneapolis.

Emil Schmidt, a farmer in Reserve Township, had his leg injured by a threshing machine, yesterday, and was obliged to have an amputation performed.

MARRIED.

VAN SCHAICK—LUDINGTON—On Thursday evening, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. B. Ashley, D.D., A. D. Van Schaick, of Chicago, and Ella, daughter of Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee.

DIED.

KENNEDY—At the residence of Mrs. Lydia A. Robinson, in Lockport, Ill., on the 11th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. Homer Kennedy, salesman for Hibbard & Spencer, of Chicago.

The remains have been sent to Buffalo, N. Y., where his family reside. Mr. Kennedy was 34 years of age and leaves a wife, one child, and a host of sorrowing friends.

MEETINGS.

Chicago Caledonian Club.

The Property and Games Committees are requested to meet at the Scotch Church this, Saturday, evening, at 8 o'clock, and members who have not made their returns for tickets sold and money collected on the 8th inst., will please meet the Secretary for that purpose at the above time and place.

D. J. MACKELLAR, Secretary.

A. I. O. K. S. B.

Chicago Lodge No. 38, A. I. O. K. S. B., will be installed Sunday, August 18, at 1½ p. m., at Nos. 278 and 280 Milwaukee-av. Also, degrees conferred. Members of sister lodges are invited.

I. KORSOSKI, Sec. pro tem.

HATS.

FALL STYLE SILK HATS JUST OUT.

FOR SALE BY J. A. SMITH & CO. 513 & 515 Wabash-av.

HATS. Nobby Styles. BREWSTER, Hatter, 38 West Madison-st., opp. Sherman House.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY offer the largest stock at the lowest prices. Their new Catalogue for 1872, containing much information of value to dealers, is now ready, and will be sent gratis and post free on application.

99 & 101 WEST RANDOLPH ST.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000.00 TO LOAN,

In large or small sums, on Real Estate, in city. Loans from $2,000 to $10,000 preferred. HERBERT & QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

Will buy the August or December Certificates, at full market price. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

$6,000 OR $10,000

Interest can be had, for cash only, in prosperous, desirable paying business. Address, with full name, PROPRIETOR, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Property, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED

To buy Republic Insurance Certificates of indebtedness. Also Polices on other companies. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clark-st.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co., 157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves. Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF CUTLERY AND GUNS Should examine our stock. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 WABASH-AV. Write for price list, and enclose business card.

Gold Pens & Holders, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

DAKOTA.

Letter from Chief Engineer Roberts, of the Northern Pacific—Railroad Traffic—Character of Dakota Lands—An Excellent Country—Indian Matters.

Chief Engineer W. Milnor Roberts, of the Northern Pacific, who has recently (July 15, 1872,) completed a tour of inspection along the line of the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, and as far west as the valley of Heart River in Western Dakota, writes as follows of the results of his professional observations:

A heavy business is constantly passing over the completed section of the Road through Minnesota—consisting of the local carrying-trade of the country traversed by the line, the business of the Hudson's Bay Company and the British settlements in the lower Red River Valley; the transportation of railroad iron, cross-ties, materials and supplies for the large amount of track now being laid by the St. Paul & Pacific Company in Western Minnesota, and similar material for the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Road. I passed across Dakota, between the Red River and the Missouri, going and returning in a wagon, travelling only by day, and camping at night, so that I had a full view of every portion of the railroad line, and of the country through which it is located. I carefully observed not only the grading and construction, but also the character of the country and the soil. The distance across is about 200 miles, and we were seldom out of sight of our engineers' and contractors' camp.

There has been no difficulty whatever in obtaining at all points good water for men and stock, either from natural springs or from excavations of eight or ten feet in depth. This settles one important question relating to the early settlement and successful cultivation of this section. This is entirely a prairie region, intersected by a few streams, such as the Rush, Maple, Cheyenne and James Rivers. The valleys of these contain what timber there is.

After much careful exploratory work and preliminary location, the assistant engineers have secured an admirable line with generally very light grades and easy curvature. Even in passing into and out of the larger valleys—the Sheyenne and the James—we were not compelled to exceed (and only for very short distances to reach) our maximum of sixty feet per mile ascending westward, and fifty per mile ascending eastward. The whole country is a gently undulating plain, affording ample drainage, interspersed with occasional lakes, some of which are brackish, and the others of fresh water. The rain-fall the present season, through all this region, has been abundant, and at all times superabundant.

The *mauvais terre*, or bad land, so-called, of the great Valley of the Missouri, *are not met with on the line of this road*. About thirty miles east of the Missouri our line enters the wide and beautiful Valley of Apple Creek, down which it passes by a gentle grade, over excellent soil all the way to the river. The entire region, from the Red River to the Missouri, and beyond, at the time I passed over it, was clothed with a nutritious grass, affording fine pasture, without exception, along the whole 200 miles. For a large portion of the distance the soil is very superior, equal to the best of any land. It is safe to say that at least nine-tenths of the country that I saw is good, arable land, constituting one of the most fertile and attractive prairie regions I have anywhere seen.

Some of our exploratory lines were traced through what is called the *mauvais terre*. These so-called "bad lands" are not designated thus on account of their soil, but more on account of their shape, being water-worn, or broken, so that they are not adapted to cultivation, while they would also increase, materially, the cost of railroad construction through them. The "Cotteaux" (hillocks) through this portion of Dakota are by no means formidable. They are rounded, gently sloping, and covered with good grass. Within a recent period this whole region has been a vast pasture-land for the buffalo and the antelope, which no longer roam here.

Of the productive qualities of the soil, I saw sufficient evidence in the superb appearance of a garden of several acres at the second Sheyenne crossing, 56 miles west of Red River. The potatoes, corn, peas, beans, radishes, &c., were among the finest I have anywhere seen, and it was no fault of the soil or the climate that, ten days later, that occasional scourge of all new prairie regions, the grasshopper, had appropriated the growing crop to his private use.

The valleys of the Sheyenne and the James, where our line crosses, are particularly lovely, having abundant water, trees enough to relieve the eye, and a rich soil. The Missouri is a noble river where the road strikes it—wide and deep, with a swift current, and heavily wooded along its shores and islands. It is navigable for a thousand miles above, to Fort Benton, and quite a number of large steamers, heavily laden with merchandise for Montana, had recently passed up. It is the opinion of an experienced Missouri River steamboat man, that on completion of the Northern Pacific Road to the Missouri, the business will be done over this road, not merely to all points on the river above, but also to points several hundred miles below.

I spent a day, on horseback, west of the Missouri River, along Buck Creek and Heart River valleys, and found good grass everywhere. The valley of Heart River, which our line follows some distance toward the Yellowstone, comes fully up to, and even exceeds the expectations I had formed from Division Engineer Rosser's previous reports, maps, and profiles, and his verbal explanations. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that our assistant engineers have been very cautious in their statements respecting all the country west of Minnesota—knowing, as I do, the desire of the Company to have all their published representations understate, rather than overstate the advantages of the region through which the road is building. Fortunately, our final and critical surveys are proving that the facts may be considerably understated, and yet make a perfectly satisfactory showing.

The newspaper stories about Indians and danger from them to the railroad across Dakota, have no solid foundation in fact. The Indian situation, so far as the Northern Pacific Railroad is concerned, is thus: As far west as the Missouri River, the question is *settled*, and no danger need be apprehended. Our men travel all over the country between the Red and Missouri Rivers, by day and by night, without escort and unarmed. The few troops at the James and Missouri Rivers will suffice to prevent thieving raids by straggling natives, until the last have finally disappeared before the army of white settlers. West of Fort Ellis, in Montana, all the way to the Pacific coast, the Indian question is forever disposed of. All our engineering parties, six in number, between Montana and the Pacific are operating without escort. The only portion of the line yet in abeyance between the Indians and the whites is between the Missouri River and the westerly bend of the Yellowstone, east of Fort Ellis; there our parties, now taking the field, have strong escorts of United States troops, well prepared to fight, if necessary. But no fighting is to be apprehended. If our escorts were weak, there might be some risk. Frontier speculators, who wish to see Government money freely spent in their vicinity and to their advantage, will doubtless continue to furnish the newspapers with prophecies of imminent "Indian Wars" in the Northwest.

The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad will entirely settle the Indian troubles on a belt at least one hundred miles wide and fifteen hundred miles long, embracing one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, a large portion of which will ere long contain an industrious population, giving profitable employment, not only to the main line, but to the numerous branch feeders which will surely be opened as the country becomes settled and its many resources developed. Yours truly,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer N. P. R. R.

LADIES' WEAR.

Saturday, AND Saturday Evening,

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY, At their Retail Store, 328 & 330 W. Madison-st., cor. of Aberdeen, propose to close out All of their Summer Suits, All of their Fall Suits left over, All of their Lace Points, All of their Evening Sacques and Jackets, at prices that will insure the approbation of buyers. Rare bargains may be expected.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

REMOVAL.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, Have removed their office and salesroom to Nos. 38 & 40 Lake-st., NEAR CORNER OF WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Have removed to the new and commodious store, Nos. 69 and 71 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE and WALTER BUTLER have removed to Room 4 Kendall's Building, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES. JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee. For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

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These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere. ☞ For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

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TO RENT. Store and Basement, 126 S. Clark-st. Also, FIVE FIRST CLASS OFFICES, suitable for law or commission business, near Board of Trade. F. D. HAMILTON, Room 2, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT. A large list of stores, now ready for occupancy, and others in process of erection, at the General Renting Agency of DRAW & NEWBERRY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE, Two five story stone front stores, 40x175 each, fronting on Monroe-st., corner of Fifth-av. Building finished with steam elevators, heating, etc. Possession given 1st September. J. M. WILLIAMS, 118 West Washington-st.

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THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO., Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts., Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED: 2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched. 1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched. Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched. Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine. 1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine. Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

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D. M. Swiney & Bro., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE OFFICE FURNITURE, Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc. FACTORY: 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben. CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 27.

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The South Park Boulevard RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION! Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

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LUCIAN B. COLBY, Secretary.

THE CAMPAIGN.

OGLESBY AT CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the 8th inst. "Roaming Dick Oglesby" practiced his "rush of blood to the head" in the presence of a fair audience of very good people, at this place. In what he said he was not more abusive than usual, calling all Greeley Republicans the "offal of the Republican party," and Democrats "greater fools than Liberals," and insisting that "Palmer and Trumbull were not great enough to appreciate the Republican party." He also claimed that the National debt was nearly all paid by General Grant, and that only little of it remained. He failed to make full proof of his mental and moral condition, until he said, "What of it if fifty or sixty millions of the people's money are stolen annually? When the loss is to be borne by forty millions of people, the loss to each one is insignificant." At this point "Richard was himself" and everybody could see it. His "Addition and Division" were excellent, but his "Silence" was destroyed by a sudden "rush of blood to the head," or rather that part from which the noise appeared to proceed. These great waves of crimson rushing to the front with such force, sometimes wash to the shore the secrets of the heart; and that day Richard's mouth was too full of huge to hold any secrets. He landed Grant most grandly, and closed with substantially the exhortation: "Praised him, all creatures here below!"—not remembering, perhaps, that, a little more than a year ago, he refused to accompany Grant from Decatur, Ill., to Lafayette, Ind., until his friends, by persuasion induced him to do so; forgetting how kindly he was received by the President, and yet how repulsive that kindness was to him, as he himself has expressed it, because re-election stood out all over the President. Forgetting, also, no doubt, that he has frequently called the President, "a d—d dummy," and other endearing names. Also, regardless of the fact that, at Vandalia, in this State, during the pendency of General Beveridge's election to Congress from the State at large, he was bitter in his conversation against Grant and Sheridan for what was called by him their "military usurpations" in the matter of the Chicago fire; and at which place he insisted upon making a public speech denunciatory of both Grant and Sheridan for their action in the premises, and was restrained from doing it only by the intervention of personal, and party friends.

This is the sort of "trade wind" that is blowing the praises of Grant in the ears of the people. He is in danger of incurring a fine in all incorporated cities and towns which have by ordinance prohibited "loud and unusual noises."

What if Oglesby is abusive and scurrilous in his speeches? When it is to be borne by the whole people, it is very little for each person. "Let him that is filthy be filthy still."

LIBERAL.

A GRANT JOLLIFICATION FIZZLE AT BELOIT, WIS.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For some time past, the leaders of the Grantites in this city, lugubriously looking at the steady growth of Greeleyism hereabouts, have been industriously carrying around a call for a meeting to form a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club; and, on Saturday, distributed handbills announcing the advent of a shining light from Iowa, "an eloquent campaign-speaker," "Captain E. F. Smyth" by name, who condescendingly consented to address the citizens of Beloit, at Hanchett's Hall, on Saturday evening, on "political subjects." Every one and his wife was earnestly urged to come out and listen to "the battle-cry" of the Iowa hero and orator. The people of Beloit are quite a musical people, and, accordingly, in order to draw a big crowd, it was announced in large letters on said handbill that "the Campaign Glee Club will sing some choice and appropriate songs."

We have a cannon in Beloit, and on this occasion the echo of its hollow howlings resembled the rumblings of distant thunder. This part of the performance was a complete success, and, as it was the only part that was not a pitiable failure, we deem it proper to give the cannon this public praise. At about 8:30 o'clock p. m. an intelligent audience, composed of members of all political parties, had assembled, to the number of about 400. Soon afterward, the "eloquent campaign speaker," fresh from the fertile fields of Iowa, stepped upon the stage to play his part and speak his piece.

He commenced by informing his hearers that, for a long time, his heart yearned to recline in the bosom of beautiful Beloit. [Cheers.] He said that he was determined to come now even if he had to come on a stretcher. [Applause.] But some of his friends advised him not to come because he couldn't do justice to Grant! He said that he was just from a sick bed, and added, "If I make a fizzle to-night, when I return from New England I'll redeem it. I am on my way to Maine to stump that State for Grant." [Loud applause.] It may not be amiss to say here that the "eloquent campaign speaker" did make a fizzle, and a very bad one, so bad that our Grantites are ashamed, and openly confess that the whole affair was an insult to the intelligence of the people here. Should the "Captain" return to redeem his fizzle, the probabilities are that he can have it without redemption.

He said that, in early youth, he had read of Wisconsin, and her mountains, and deep rivers, and broad valleys, and mines, and he admired her in her native greatness. [Cheers.] "I admire her for what she *done* in the war." [Immense applause.] "I admire her for the great men she sent forth, and *which has* been an honor to the State." [Cheers.] "For eight years I was on the battle-field, and Wisconsin soldiers never ran away!" [Loud applause.] "I enlisted without a bounty, because there *was* no bounties paid when I enlisted." "I did not enlist for an office, because I was too young to get an office." The "Captain" went on to tell how in 1864 he came and "fired" the Northern heart to give Abraham Lincoln a chance for a second four years, and Abraham was elected. He was now going to do the same thing for Grant. [Cheers.] He stated that he was a lawyer, and that he went down South to remain there forevermore and practice his profession; but, he added, "there was no law there, and, after two years' trial, in which I failed to succeed, I came North as I went away, with nothing!" Evidently the "Captain" failed to get something for nothing, and hence his hatred. Like him, too many exact something for nothing, and an unwilling compliance with such unreasonable exaction is, of course, sufficient evidence of a rebellious spirit, and so eternal enmity must exist.

His audience were leaving rapidly, and yet the Iowa campaigner continued until fully two-thirds were gone, and gone with the impression that the speaker is "an injury to the cause." A young man may spend some years as a soldier without at the same time making progress in law; but how a man can live in this country as long as "Captain Smyth" has and in such utter ignorance of English grammar, is a conundrum the solution of which we cannot conceive. Of the political issues of the day he knows nothing, and, in his incoherent jargon and gasconade in Beloit, he failed to advance any arguments in favor of the re-election of Grant.

"The Campaign Glee Club" didn't see anything over which to be joyful, and so there was no singing! The whole performance was a tame, miserable failure, and it seems almost incredible that a professional political campaigner could be so totally ignorant of what he should thoroughly understand. The speaker, however, seems to be honest, and tries to be truthful perhaps; but, although he talks a great deal, he does not say anything. He is not much superior to our Grant men here in anything except sincerity and truthfulness.

No list was passed around, no new converts were made, and the Grant sachems one by one silently and sadly departed, deploring their jollification fizzle.

P. B.

POLITICS IN WESTERN IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The western part of Iowa, known as the "Missouri Slope," seems to be fully aroused in this political campaign, and, if the signs of the times are any indication, it will be hard work for the Grant party to carry this Congressional District. A change of 1,800 votes will give it to the Liberal ticket. This county, Pottawatomie, Governor Carpenter, Republican, carried one year ago by 275 majority; this year it will give Greeley and Brown 275 majority, if not more. That is a pretty good change for one county.

The German paper published here the last four years, the *Post*, last week hauled down the names of Grant and Wilson, and ran up in their stead the names of Greeley and Brown, assigning, as one reason, that the Germans, numbering some 250 voters, had all declared for Greeley, and that it was forced to follow as a matter of necessity.

Last night, at the Washington Club—an organization composed mostly of Germans,—an expression was taken on the Presidential question, and resulted as follows:

Greeley and Brown	75
Grant and Wilson	3

This is only a "straw," but it is a pretty big one, considering this society is purely a social, and not a political, organization.

The Grantite Congressional Convention was held at this place some ten days ago, and nominated J. W. McDill over Colonel W. F. Sapp. The ticket is decidedly weak, and lacks a good deal of combining the strength of the party, as McDill was nominated by what is known here as the Rotten Post Office Ring, owned and controlled by office-holders. Many Republicans declare openly that it is a cheat and swindle, and refuse to support the nominee.

The Liberal Congressional Convention will assemble here on the 28th inst. There are only two candidates as yet mentioned, B. F. Montgomery and W. H. M. Pusey. The latter will probably withdraw, which will nominate Mr. Montgomery, who is an able, strong, and fluent speaker, and will make things red-hot for his competitor. Mr. M. is a lawyer of ability and large practice, and is well-known throughout the district. He was Frank Palmer's competitor a year ago, and gave him a warm canvass. The district, and the sentiment of the people, are now very much changed from what they were one short year ago.

The crops through Western Iowa never were better; a large yield of everything.

BLOFFITE.

PARKS AT QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It was announced here yesterday that Judge Parks would make a political speech in the evening. A four-horse wagon, with fife and drum, was used most of the day to work up an excitement, yet the crowd was not large. We do not know what this Judge may say in other places, but here his effort was nothing more nor less than a low, vulgar tirade, such as a gentleman could not utter, especially in the presence of youths and ladies. Some ladies and gentlemen *did* leave, in disgust. It was often that this Judge apologized for his "tall swearing," yet he would be right at it again. The Judge was terribly down on New England; said "men of big words lived there; yes, Charles Sumner lived there; but I live out West, where they—or yes, I—ain't sorter particular about big words." We thought the Judge's words pretty big, but entirely different from Charles Sumner's, or any other real gentleman's. Much was said to foreigners about the head and tail of the Greeley ticket; but he left the "Know-Nothing" tail of the Grant ticket entirely out, and talked head all the time. But, when this great Judge, "from Aurora" wanted a regular burst of applause, he had to come down in his pettifogging, swaggerish style, with a good mixture of profanity, upon Horace Greeley. We could but think of a rat-terrier barking over an elephant.

T. S. C.

OGLESBY AT WATSEKA, ILL.—ACCESSION TO THE LIBERALS.

WATSEKA, Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Glorious Dick" Oglesby, as his admirers call him, spoke here Saturday to about 5,000 people, at least half of whom were Liberals, who came to hear what answer he would make to Senator Trumbull's dispassionate, but damaging, indictment of the Administration, on Thursday.

He did not explain one of those charges, but his speech throughout was a personal tirade against Trumbull, whom he denounced as a "traitor" and "sorehead,"—proving very clearly that he is fighting this campaign for Trumbull's place in the Senate, and not for the Governorship,—all his denials to the contrary notwithstanding. He frothed at the mouth, and reared about terribly. He said Grant's heart is directed to the best interests of the country, night and day; which, in view of his well-known penchant for horses and seaside lounging, appears a little thin. The speech failed to satisfy a large number of Republicans, who looked for argument and something pertinent to the issues of the campaign, and not a bellowing harangue. Many who were on the fence, waiting to hear these two speeches before deciding to-day announce themselves for Greeley. Two very important accessions to the Liberal ranks are particularly noted. One member of the Tanner Company took off his uniform, saying to your correspondent that he was ashamed of it, and should hereafter train on the other side. Judge Samuel Williams, formerly County Judge, now President of the First National Bank, and one of the most influential Republicans in the County, publishes a letter in the Iroquois *Times*, declaring for Greeley. Our Local Committee is doing effective work, and the cause goes bravely forward here. Iroquois County will furnish her full proportion of the change necessary to carry the State by a handsome majority.

THE GRANT MEETING AT MASON, ILL.

MASON, Ill., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Scammon's paper, of the 9th inst., publishes a telegram from Mason, of the 8th, concerning a Republican meeting at said place, and speeches made at that time by Generals Beveridge and Moore; which deserves to be corrected on account of its exaggeration and manifest intention to make a favorable show, for political effect, without the least foundation in fact.

The telegram represents the meeting as "one of the largest and most enthusiastic" ever seen in Mason, while the truth is, that it was decidedly the smallest and dullest out-door meeting ever witnessed here, when due notice of big speaking had been given out and published by large posters. Moore spoke in the afternoon,—not to "a large audience, who were delighted with his able and powerful address," as the telegram says,—but to a rather small crowd, who were bored and disappointed by his weak and discourteous, not to say abusive and insulting harangue against all political opponents, the Democrats particularly, whom he represented as a class of drunkards. This representation of his opponents is so manifestly unjust that it was received with ill grace by all decent men who heard it. A few Democrats who heard him had been undecided whether or not to vote for President, but inclined to Grant, but left the ground declaring for Greeley unconditionally. Some Grant Republicans, seeing deeper into Grantism and corruption as Moore opened the case, turned their backs upon Grant and proclaimed for Greeley and Brown. Thus is the Liberal cause made to appreciate the "excellent effect" of Moore's speech predicted by that telegram.

A. V. WRIGHT.

LIBERAL MEETING AT LAPORTE, IND.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A gathering of 800 Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held at their hall, at Laporte, Ind., on Wednesday evening. The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, made a stirring speech of an hour and a half, after which, Van Buren Denslow, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, made an impressive and effective speech. After 11 o'clock the speeches closed with cheers for Greeley and music by the band.

The Hon. George W. Julian, the veteran Abolitionist, addresses the next meeting at Laporte, within a week. Two meetings had been held within the week preceding. Laporte is getting earnestly enlisted in the cause of Reconciliation and Reform, and will poll a large Liberal vote.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S GUERRILLAS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Republicans of Alexandria hold a ratification meeting to-morrow evening, at which Colonel Gilmor, of Richmond, and Mosby are expected to speak.

The above we clip from the Washington telegrams of the 11th instant. If the allegations of Morton, John A. Bingham, and a host of smaller fry now stumping for Grant, are true,—that we are fighting the issues of the war still, and that "the contest is between the boys in blue and the boys in gray,"—then the Grant party's rejoicing over the accession of these allies is difficult to understand.

That the Grantites who were not in the army may know and appreciate the value of their new allies, we let Major Charles H. Halpine, *alias* Private Miles O'Reilly, describe them. Major Halpine was Adjutant General on the staff of Major General Hunter, and was a gallant soldier in the war of the Rebellion, from its inception to its close. Speaking of these famed guerrillas of the Virginia Valleys, he says:

It was the fashion, in Secession circles, down to the very close of the Rebellion, to magnify these free lances of the Southern cause into little less than chivalric Paladins or knights errant, all mounted upon highly-mettled chargers, gorgeously caparisoned; their persons sumptuously clothed from the spoils of a hundred forays; their swords glittering and their revolvers infallible; all here is "*sans peur et sans reproche*;" and each not only able and eager to whip, but constantly in the habit of whipping, from ten to a dozen of our Northern Mudsills in open fight. We have so few pleasant illusions left in connection with the late war, that nothing but a strong sense of the reverence due to the truth of history could induce us to give another side to this picture, and paint these guerrillas, both as they fell under our own observation, and as they were uniformly described to us by scores of officers who had served for years against them in the Shenandoah and Kanawha Valleys. Those Maryland ladies of Secession sympathies, therefore, who crowned the "Noble Mosby" and "Brave Harry Gilmor" with flowers, while the followers of these illustrious chiefs were rifling trunks and picking pockets on the train between Baltimore and Washington, had better, perhaps, for their own peace of mind, skip the following paragraph; as we mean it to be the simple truth, told in language as plain as common decency and the respect due to vanquished foes will permit.

Those guerrillas, as they appeared in fact, were about the filthiest, drunkenest, meanest, most ill-looking, ragged, mutinous, diseased, undisciplined, lousy, and utterly cowardly gang of horse and chicken thieves, highway-robbers, grand and petty larcenists, that the Lord for some inscrutable purpose,—probably to punish rebellion by a stick of its own growth and culture,—ever permitted to disgrace the noble calling of the soldier, or the fair surface of American soil, to which neither thieves nor cowards appear indigenous in any extended degree. They were terrible indeed to the stampeded muleteers, sutlers, and camp-followers of some unprotected train, but still more terrible to the wretched residents of their own section, in the regions through which they operated.

As to standing up in fair fight, however, before any body of troops, well officered and even half so numerous as themselves, the thing was out of the question, and they never tried it. If a report came that Mosby or Gilmor were hidden at any gap in the mountains, waiting for our troops to pass that they might swoop down, without fear of molestation, on our exposed train and sutler-wagons, the orders given to Captain Blazer, of West Virginia; or Captain Pendergrast (since killed), of the First New York Cavalry; or Major Timothy Quinn, of the same regiment; or that most dashing of our young cavalry officers, Captain Berry, or Captain Ellicott, of the Scouts, would be, "Take a company, or a squadron, or a platoon of your men—no matter how many,"—never assigning for this duty more than one-third or one-fourth of what the guerrilla strength was reported to be, and go chase those scalawags over the mountains until our train has got well up and closed to in this manner they were, and always allowed themselves to be, without offering any soldierly resistance, whenever and wherever our troops in pursuit, if even decently officered, were one-third as numerous as themselves. They were, in brief, rank-smelling, cowardly, and thievish.

POLITICS IN THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

MAJORITY POINT, Cumberland Co., Ill., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Politically, everything looks favorable in this portion of the State for a grand Liberal victory in November. With but few exceptions, the Democracy are a unit for Greeley and Brown, and by November we do not think, if this county is thoroughly canvassed, and a persistent effort made, there will be half a dozen Democrats but what will vote the entire ticket, from Greeley down.

General Beveridge and the Rev. Jesse Moore have been making some speeches in his county the past week. They spoke at Neoga, the largest town in the county and the strongest Grant township, on last Thursday. In point of numbers, the meeting was an absolute failure. One hundred and fifty persons would have covered the entire number present, and, as to enthusiasm, that was a thing not thought of. The General and his attendant next went to Greenup, in this county, where they had been advertised to speak, and extensive preparations made by the followers of Ulysses, in the way of flaming posters and the employment of three brass bands, to induce a crowd to come out and listen to these gentlemen. The bands came, but the people did not. The meeting was another abortion. One fact is particularly worthy of mention, and it is this: The delegation that went from this place was a majority for Greeley. There were 35 voters in the procession, 13 of whom were Greeley men. And, at the meeting, a Democrat offered to wager the cigars with a Grant man that, in their immediate crowd, a majority was for Greeley. The bet was accepted, and, upon a vote being taken, it resulted 14 for Grant and 21 for Greeley. This is considered pretty good for a Grant meeting.

General Beveridge's speeches were only a rehash of the old war-speeches of 1868, and abuse of Liberal Republicans and Democrats; and he is making a more effective campaign for Greeley, and the Liberal State ticket, than any Democrat or Liberal Republican our folks could start out. We hope to see the General's health good until he canvasses this Congressional district, and, if it don't give the Liberal ticket 6,000 majority, we are greatly deceived in the signs of the times.

Hon. John R. Eden, Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for this district (Fifteenth), made a powerful speech at Casey, Ill., on last Saturday. The meeting was large, enthusiastic, and confident in the "Old White Hat's" ability to lead our hosts to victory in November. There is an effort being made upon the part of the Grantites to induce the Hon. James C. Allen to become an independent candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Eden. We think these fellows are barking up the wrong tree, as Judge Allen has always been a consistent Democrat, and a man of unblemished reputation; and no one believes that he can be seduced by these political prostitutes, who have not the wherewith to elect a Grantite, to be used as their tool in this matter.

Mr. Eden speaks at Prairie City on Friday night, at Union Centre on Saturday, and at Greenup on Saturday night, and will do his duty in helping to carry the State for the Liberal ticket. This county will give 600 majority for Greeley and Brown, 100 of which will come from Grant's former followers.

Our farmers are rejoicing in the largest crops ever raised in this county, and we could not wish things more favorable, materially and politically, than we now have them.

The defection of Moulton, Farnsworth, and Banks comes like a clap of thunder from a clear sky upon the Grant camp, and the cry is, "Who next?"

GEORGE E. MASON.

GRANTISM AT RANTOUL, ILL.

RANTOUL, Ill., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Saturday it was advertised that a Greeley and Brown Club would be organized in this place, and that George W. Gere and Colonel John S. Wolfe, from Champaign, would address the meeting. At the appointed time, Cantner's Hall was filled, and Mr. Gere made and sustained a strong indictment against the Administration. It was evident that a red-shirted crowd, or Grant and Wilson Club that had been lately organized, were there in force for the express purpose of disturbing and breaking up the meeting. They interrupted the speakers by denials, loud remarks and gross, unseemly conduct in the way of noise and confusion.

One of the citizens, who disliked that the fair name of Rantoul should be thus disgraced, rose and stated that he, as a citizen of Rantoul, felt great sorrow that the Grant party should so far forget what was due to honest discussion as to insult the guests from abroad, and to attempt, in an organized manner, to break up a meeting that was called in the interest of the Liberal party.

The Captain of the Grant Club then proposed three groans for this citizen, which were given with a will. It would appear from this that we need not go to other times nor places for examples of mob violence, as Rantoul is in Central Illinois, and we would suggest it is most excellent missionary ground.

It is only just to state that a number of the Grant party openly expressed regret, and disclaimed taking part in the outrage.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

GREELEY CLUB AT BRONSON, MICHIGAN.

BRONSON, Mich., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The citizens of the village of Bronson met in W. H. Compton's Hall on the evening of Aug. 12, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club for the coming campaign. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. J. Keyes; Mr. James Ruggles was appointed Chairman for the evening; and the following officers were unanimously elected: President, G. W. Henderson; Vice President, W. H. Compton; Recording Secretary, C. G. Babcock; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Ruggles; Treasurer, C. J. Keyes; Executive Committee, Waylez, Adams, Coin Heimbaugh, L. D. Clark, J. D. Hull, C. Cunningham, John Akers, S. Holmes. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that U. S. Grant, President of the United States, has grossly misused the powers vested in him as President of the United States, and we regard his re-election as one of the worst things that could happen to the best interests of our country, and,

WHEREAS, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown have been nominated upon and accepted the platform adopted by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform, adopted by Democrats and Republicans in Convention assembled, as subserving the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to nepotism, gift-taking, carpet-baggism, and money-defalcations in high official places.

Resolved, That we will, as citizens of our common country, use every honorable means in our power to aid and secure the election of the People's candidates and statesmen, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the meeting was addressed in an able and eloquent manner by W. H. Compton; at the close of which remarks three rousing cheers were offered in honor of Greeley and Brown. The best of feeling prevailed, with both Democrats and Republicans. Our club started off with ninety-five members, all firmly pledged to sink or swim on the above resolutions.

G. W. H.

LIBERALISM AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A canvass of the lawyers of this city shows the following result, viz.: For Greeley, 36; for Grant, 15. Sixteen out of this 36 have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, and are now firm supporters of the Honest Philosopher. Rest assured that this city and county will roll up a majority of from 800 to 1,000 for the Reform ticket in November, the notoriously false statement published in the Chicago *Journal* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

ONE OF 'EM.

GREELEY.

Hurrah for Horace Greeley,
Our pilot bold and true!
Though storm or calm befall us,
He'll pull us safely through.

Our good ship, outward riding,
The howling winds may brave;
His strong hand, steady guiding
From maddest gales can save.

Hurrah, hurrah for Greeley!
From Eastern hills we toss,
Till o'er the Western ranges
The echos sweep across.

Not faint and dying whispers,
But a crashing deluge pour,
That swallows up all lesser sounds
In its rolling, thunderous roar.

Hurrah, hurrah for Greeley!
Our banners widely sweep,—
O'er wood, and vale, and prairie,
Their bright folds toss and leap.

With grit and force we'll rally
For Greeley at the polls,
And every honest voter
We'll gather in our folds.

Hurrah for Horace Greeley!
Let all oppose who dare;
There'll come in at the winning
The host who white hats wear.

SHOTTENKIRK. Onarga, Ill.

United Sons of Erin.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a stranger in your city, coming from the great Empire State of New York, permit me to say a few words through your valuable paper regarding a picnic which I had the pleasure of attending yesterday. I had heard and read so much of the Irish rowdies of the West, more particularly of Chicago, that I felt some hesitation about accepting an invitation to attend the Seventh Annual Picnic of the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society, at Sharpshooters' Park. Having been persuaded to do so, will you kindly permit me to say that, amongst all the parties of this kind which I have attended in the States, this one pleased me the most, on account of the good order maintained by the management; the jovial hilarious and perfect abandon of the parties who participated in the games and amusements of the day; and the universal feeling which seemed to pervade all parties to put down anything approaching to disorder or rowdyism. I am myself the son of an Irishman, though not born in Ireland; but I must say that if all Irish societies, in their celebrations and excursions, would conduct themselves as the members of the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society did on yesterday at Sharpshooters' Park, they would disarm the stings of sarcasm, which are too often flung at them without sufficient cause.

J. G. P., of N. Y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.

A Warning—Tricks of Ladies' Hair-dressers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There are few persons exposed at present to greater temptations than hairdressers. Such is the demand for hair from those who are deficient in the article, that not only will a rich crop of hair fetch an enormous price, but even stray locks have their market value. Under these circumstances it behooves ladies blessed with fine heads of hair to keep their wits about them when they enter a hairdresser's shop, otherwise they may find, on leaving it, that some of their abundance has been surreptitiously abstracted to relieve the wants of the necessitous. On Friday last a hairdresser in Birmingham was charged before the stipendiary magistrate in that town with an assault. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, a girl of fourteen, that she went to the defendant's shop and asked to have her hair, 'thinned and shampooed.' The defendant said it would not pay him to shampoo her hair, but he agreed to thin it. On leaving the premises she felt 'a conviction that the work had not been done properly, and, on examination of her head by her relatives, it was discovered that, instead of the hair being 'thinned,' several patches had been cut off, evidently with a view to their future use for the manufacture of chignons, or 'French curls.' The hair was ultimately given up to the father of the girl; each tress was about an inch in thickness, and one in particular had been 'tied at the top with an elastic.' The magistrate, in giving his decision, spoke in very strong terms of the hair dresser's conduct, and fined him £5, including costs, or in default two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—11:15 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; white, 12s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 38s 9d. Receipts of wheat for past three days 22,000 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters are American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—2:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Spring wheat, 11s 5d@11s 10d. Weather fair and favorable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 94¼; '65, 93; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88½. Tallow 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Cotton easy; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¼@10½d; sales of day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; sales of week, 70,000; speculation, 5,000; stock, 918,000; American, 257,000; receipts, 48,000; American, 10,000; actual export, 12,000; stock afloat, 234,000; American, 18,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. Breadstuffs firm; red spring wheat, 11s 5d@11s 10d; red winter, 12s 4d; flour, 28s 6d@28s 9d; corn, 27s 6d; receipts of wheat for past 3 days, 22,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American. Pork, 45s. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland middles, 31s 6d. Short ribs, 35s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 69, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,164, or 419 cars, against 484 last week. The market is very dull, there being no stock to operate on in the yards. There is not sufficient doing to justify quotable sales: 20 Missouri steers, av 1,166 lbs at $6.00; 190 Illinois steers, av 1,035 to 1,166 lbs, at $4.35@4.50; 34 Ohio steers, av 1,128 lbs, at $5.75; 17 Michigan stockers, av 898 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 800, making the supply for the week 12,400, against 17,800 last week. The market closed heavy at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $5 and 7c; Canada sheep, $4.50@5; Western sheep, $4.50@5. Little doing and quite a large quantity held over. Sales: 234 Canada lambs, av 68, at $6.50; 75 Canada sheep, av 94, at $7.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 2,200, making the supply for the week 14,700, against 22,800 last week. The market continues slow for the want of a good quality of stock. But few loads in pens. No sales worth quoting. Prices unchanged. Good medium size hogs, $4.85@5.00.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts for the week, 5,000. The market opens quiet, but strong at ¼c higher, and a full attendance of buyers. Sales of Cherokees at 6c ₩ lb for animals av 1,100 lbs; Westerns do, av 1,000 lbs; Illinois steers av 1,400 lbs, at 7½c ₩ lb; av 1,300 lbs, at 6¾c; av 1,100 lbs, at 7c; Texans, av 950 lbs, at 4½c; av 1,150 lbs, at 5¼c. Ohio and Kentuckys, av 1,300 lbs, at 7¼c; av 1,200 lbs, at 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Received during the week, 1,000. Market a shade easier, with sales of Ohio sheep, av 100 lbs at 5¼c ₩ lb; av 110 lbs, at 5c. The range is 5c ₩ lb for light sheep to 7c for extra. Lambs range from 6c for light Western to 9c for heavy State and Canada.

COWS AND CALVES—Dull of sale.

HORSES—Continue in good demand.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 18 cars, making 8,400 for the week, against 8,800 last week. Wet, unfavorable day, and a slow trade at ½c decline, or 10@13c for such as were sold. Eight cars good Kentucky, 8½ cwt, brought 12@13c; 3 cars Ohio 6¾ cwt, 11@12c.

SHEEP—1,600 to-day and 22,200 since Saturday against 33,300 last week. Very little doing, and prices weak. Car 80 lb Kentucky lambs at 7½c; car 80 lb State sheep, 5½c; lot of prime Maryland lambs, 61 lbs, 9c.

HOGS—To-day, only 13 cars, making 27,400 since Saturday, against 38,000 last week. No change in prices. Two cars poor 150 lb Michigan sold at 5½c. Market closed strong.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The market for cotton goods has been a little more animated to-day, while woolens generally remain very inactive. Standard sheetings continue to move slowly at full rates, and more inquiry is noticed for medium grades, which have been in fair request, and some marks have been sold up for the day. Shirtings in moderate request at current quotations. Bleached goods still without any special features, and holders are offering lots at a concession. Cotton drills are without much inquiry, excepting for some named at former rates. Cotton flannels continued better, and prices are firm. Woollen flannels are still in fair demand, and the latest annual activity is noticed for the day. Clothes and coatings are inactive, and fancy cassimeres without much life. Prints are strong and fair transactions are reported for the day, 11½c is now the market, with but one exception, for all standard goods.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 21¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull and lower; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.30; common to good extra, $7.00@7.20; good to choice do, $7.25@8.10; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.30; St. Louis, $7.55@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and in limited demand; receipts, 10,000 bu; Northwestern spring, afloat, $1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.63; new winter red Western, $1.65@1.68; new amber Western $1.80; new white do, $1.70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn, heavy and lower; receipts, 133,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 62@63c; sail do, 63@63½c. Oats lower and more active; receipts, 182,000 bu; Western, 42@43½c; Ohio, 48@50c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15@18½c; Sugar in fair demand at unchanged prices. Rice, 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 51½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.75@13.85; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles in good demand; long clear 8c; short clear 8½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8¾@9c; old, 9@9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93@93½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and in active demand; amber, $1.77@1.80; common to fair red, $1.50@1.65. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 44c. Rye quiet at 71@80c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork lighter at $14.75. Bulk shoulders, 7c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 8c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 10c, held ½c higher. Sugar-cured hams, 17@17½c. Lard dull at 8½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; choice, 18@19c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94@94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce; No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1.60. Corn quiet at 59c. Oats held at 41c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm but quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.25@9.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.65@1.75; white, $1.85@1.90. Rye nominal at 80c. Corn dull; yellow, 63@64½; mixed, 62@63c. Oats steady; white, 46@48c; mixed, 44@45c.

PROVISIONS—Held firmly.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected. Corn dull and heavy; car lots No. 2 Western, 53c. Oats dull; white Toledo, 38c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—½@¾c higher on corn to New York, and 29c on lumber.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red winter held $1.42. Corn dull at 47@50c. Oats quiet; old, 38c; new, No. 1, 32c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.65; No. 1, $1.55@1.56; amber, $1.42. Corn dull and lower at 51c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—TOBACCO—Very firm and tending higher. Sales, 61 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork held at $13.50 for round lots. Bacon active; shoulder, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear sides, 9¼c, loose; sugar-cured hams, 16@16½c. Lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; low middling held at 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super, $5.00@5.25; choice family, $7.75@8.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 3 red winter, $1.55; No. 2, $1.66½. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 36½@37c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 24@24½c. Barley inactive; new fall, 75c. Rye steady; No. 2 60c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $14.00. Bacon excited and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¼@10½c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—steady at 4½@5c.

CATTLE—Better at $4.00@5.50.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—COTTON—In good demand at full prices; low middlings, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; medium to choice, $6.50@9.00. Corn meal dull and lower, at $2.95. Corn dull and lower at 53@55c. Oats dull and lower, at 34c.

HAY—Choice prairie and firm at $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 and No. 2 $1.47. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 50c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $6.75@7.00. Wheat dull and a shade lower; dry, $1.35@1.45; damp, $1.10@1.30. Corn steady at 47c. Rye, old, 73@75c; new, 60@70c. Oats firm; old, 36@39c; new, steady at 30@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, an advance is asked, but none established; salable at $13.50@13.75; held at $14.00. Lard firm; summer, 8½c; steam, 8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 6¾c; sales of sides at 8¾c; clear rib salable at 8¾c; clear held at 9c. Bacon firm at 7¾@9½@10c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.60@5.25.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.45; old, $1.50; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2 red, $1.45@1.47; No. 3, $1.38; rejected, $1.17. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 47½c; low do, 46½@47c; yellow 48c; white, 50c; no grade, 45c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 35½c; old, 37½c; No. 2 32c; rejected, 27c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,0 0 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

FREIGHTS—Advancing; to Buffalo, 6@6½c; to Oswego 10½@11c; to Kingston, 11@10½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble extra to choice family, $6.50@9.50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 58@61c; white, 63@65c. Oats, 41@45c.

HAY—Quiet, at $27.00@30.00.

BRAN—Firm, at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced to $14.00. Bacon active and higher at 8¾, 10@10½ and 11½c. Hams, sugar cured 17@17½c. Lard in good demand; refined tierce, 9¾c; keg, 11½@11¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 10@10½c. Coffee quiet at 19@19½c.

STERLING—26; sight ¾ premium.

GOLD 114½.

COTTON—Sales 30 bales; nominally good ordinary, 16@18c; low middlings, 19½@19¾c. Receipts, 41 bales. Stock 6,861 bales. Week's sales, 850 bales; receipts net, 100 bales; gross, 239 bales. Exports coastwise, 967 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93@95c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Java, Annie Young; barks James King, Golden West, General Burnside; brig Standart; schooners Oades, Gifford, F. Allen, Prince Alfred.

PASSED UP—Propellers China, Lawrence; barks Naiad, Monitor; schooners Clara Parker, George Wrenn, P. A. Wells, Fame, P. S. Marsh, Luff, F. Y. Avery.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Blanchard; barks Constitution, L. C. Woodruff, Kate Darley; schooners Sarah Jane, Fred Morse, Hattie Johnson, Harvest Home, M. Stalker, King Sisters, Hubbard, D. P. Dobbins, F. M. Knapp, Oades, Dadforth, Dashing Wave, Montpelier.

PASSED UP—Propeller Rocket; schooners J. W. Nichols, Dane Fort, Monitor, Kate Richmond, John Miner, Alice, Pathfinder, Acontias, Alos, Bradley.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Shoo Fly, towing canal boats North Branch, from Chillicothe and Cataract, from Hennepin, both loaded with corn for Chicago. Also, Waterloo, from Peru with corn for Chicago. Departed—Natilus, with lumber, for Peru, &c.

CANAL—Passed In—Waterloo, North Branch, and Cataract, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Natilus, with lumber, for Peru, and Sunbeam, with lumber, for LaSalle.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

OPENS WITH

40 STAR PERFORMERS!

Next Monday, August 19.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW TO CHICAGO.

THE COMPANY BEATS THE WORLD!

See Advertisement in this Paper Sunday.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, at 1½ o'clock.

Time Works Wonders.

By general desire, Mr. McVICKER will deliver the EPILOGUE

Of the opening night at every performance this week. Next week—ARTICLE 47.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Extra attractions for Saturday. The highly-sensational melodrama,

THE ROBBER'S WIFE.

Together with the last representation of the Great

CHICAGO

Conflagration, and last appearance of the eccentric Comedians Mr. L. TOOLEY and J. WILD. Next week—The Palace of Truth, with new scenery, costumes, and appointments. Remember the Grand Sunday Evening Concert.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Fourth and Last Week of the World-renowned Hooley's Minstrels

Another entire Change! Smoke, Blinks and Jinks; Quack Doctor; Turn Him Out, etc., by Mulligan, Rice, Hughes, White, Charles, Hurley and Marr, etc.

Thursday, August 15, BENEFIT OF JOHN MULLIGAN.

Monday, August 19 Grand Opening of WOOD & SINN'S MAMMOTH COMBINATION.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

CHIARINI'S

Royal Italian Circus.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

All of the Great Artists in New Acts.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York, has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Gen. Kilpatrick, P. B. Du Chaillu, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, James T. Field, Col. John Hay, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Kate Field, Lillian Edgerton, Eliz. Cady Stanton, Laura Keene, Prof. A. McCoy, Prof. J. S. Murdoch, Daniel Dougherty, Theodore Tilton, Don Piatt, "Eli Perkins," "Fat Contributor," Carl Schurz, Dr. J. G. Holland, "Brick" Pomeroy, J. G. Saxe, Kate Stanton, Rev. T. K. Beecher, Rev. Celia Burleigh, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., B. F. Taylor, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, Prof. Winchell, Prof. M. C. Tyler, Prof. Youmans, Hon. I. Donnelly, Col. R. King, R. S. Hoyt, Geo. E. Plumbe, O'Donovan Rossa, Wendell Phillips, Parker Beecher Stowe, and one hundred others. Full lists with terms, etc., will be sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York city, N. B.—We have a representative in the West at present.

INSURANCE.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

H. S. TIFFANY & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,

Office, 45 South Canal-st., Chicago.

The attention of our Patrons and the public generally is respectfully called to the following letters, which speak for themselves:

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1872.

We take great pleasure in recommending to the insuring public the North Missouri Fire Insurance Company as a company worthy of the fullest confidence, and we desire to return thanks to them and their General Agents, Messrs H. S. Tiffany & Co., 45 South Canal-st., for their prompt, fair and impartial adjustment and settlement of our loss by fire in the Iowa Elevator, of August 5, 1872, and cheerfully state that this Company have this day paid us in full. Such fairness and promptness cannot fail to be appreciated by every one.

[Signed] WM. YOUNG & CO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1872.

We gladly recommend to the insuring public the North Missouri Fire Insurance Company, and Messrs. ... They have this day satisfactorily settled with us and paid our claims for loss from fire in the Iowa Elevator Aug. 5, 1872. CURTISS BROS & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 West Madison-st.,

Are now closing out seasonable goods without regard to cost, to make room for new stock.

A few 15c. Stripe Grenadines still left.

LLAMA LACE JACKETS and POINTS at extremely low prices.

Great Bargains in Children's Dresses.

All Summer Suits at prices to close out.

Our WORK-ROOMS are open, and Suits and Dresses can be made at short notice.

(OPEN EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.)

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES Mortgage Company OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.00 GOLD.

This Company will loan on improved Real Estate WITHOUT COMMISSIONS.

Office—Rooms 2 and 3, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO., *Of Cleveland, Ohio.*

AUGUST 14, 1872.

Parties insured in above named Company, who have properly filed their claims, and have not received by mail, orders for dividend No. 1 of 6 per cent, can obtain them at the office of H. S. TIFFANY, 45 South Canal-st. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fischer & Praetorius, doing business in the basement of 215 and 217 East Randolph-st., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Joseph Fischer, having bought the interest of his former partner, is entitled to collect all accounts in favor of said late firm, and assumes the payment of all its liabilities. JOSEPH FISCHER, AUGUST PRAETORIUS.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1872.

FOR SALE.

Trustee's Public Sale of City Property.

The undersigned will offer for sale at the east door of the old Court House, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning Aug. 20, 1872, the following valuable and desirable real estate: 15x70 ft to alley on Clark-st., north of Sherman House, formerly Greenebaum & Foreman's Bank, 42 Clark-st.; 40x55 ft, wharfing lot on Water-st., between Dearborn & Clark-sts.; 61x102 ft to alley on Clark-st., north of Twelfth; 24x102 ft to alley on Fourth-av., north of Twelfth-st.; 100x100 ft to alley on Third-av., east front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.; 25x100 ft to alley on Third-av., west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts. Terms—One-third cash; balance in equal payments, in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect and unincumbered. JOSEPH F. BONFIELD, Trustee.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers for the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND Real Estate, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Between Washington and Madison sts.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

On Saturday Morning, Aug. 17, at 9 o'clock

Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets, Sofas, Bureaus, Lounges, Chairs, Carpets, etc.

Also, Table Cutlery, Linen Goods, Mattresses. Also, a large lot of second hand Household Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Men's and Boys' Boots, Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters and Slippers,

On TUESDAY MORNING, August 20, at 9½ o'clock at the RED FRONT Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of New Buggies, Phaetons, Open Wagons, Harness, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 21, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Linen Goods, Threads, Notions, &c.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 22, at 9½ o'clock at our salesrooms 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

OPENING SALE BY ELISON & FOSTER, AT THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOM, Nos. 85 and 87 Market-st., Next door to Field, Leiter & Co.,

On SATURDAY MORNING, August 17, at 9½ o'clock Attractive sale of New and Second hand FURNITURE,

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

LARGE LOT OF New & Second-Hand Furniture & Carpets,

This, Saturday, morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By G. P. Gore & Co. AT AUCTION.

Rich Household Furniture—Carpets, Pianos of every description.

15 crates of W. G. Crockery, in open lots. 10 casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 150 pkgs of Glassware. 80 pair of Gilt Window Shades. 400 Cane seat Dining Chairs. 100 Rockers of every description. 75 French and German Plate Mirrors. Wardrobes, Sideboards, Office Desks, Show-cases. On Saturday, Aug. 17, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PATENT GAS LAMPS.

GIROUX'S DIRECTORY GAS LAMPS,

Patent issued July 16, 1872.

ADOPTED BY Saint Louis, Denver, &c., and endorsed by the Committee on Gas Light of Chicago.

We are authorized to offer the above patent for Chicago and its environs, or the whole State. The only complete Gas Lamp of the day. To be seen on Adams and Lasalle, Kinzie and LaSalle, and North Clark-sts., and at our office. GRIDLEY & WARNER, Patent Attorneys, 125 South Clark-st.

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PERIODICALS.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS—A Day in a Japanese Theatre, by E. H. House; Half an Hour Before Supper, a Poem, by Bret Harte; Thomas Jefferson as a Sorehead, by James Parton; The Three Bells, a Poem, by John G. Whittier; A Comedy of Terrors (Part IX.), by James DeMille; Nuremberg, by Clara Barnes Martin; An Old Friend with a New Face, by Mrs. Lynn Linton; Aunt Rosy's Chest, by Olive A. Wadsworth; The Favorite of the Harem, by Mrs. Leonowens; A Western View of Inter-state Transportation, by Charles Seymour; Aspects of the Pines, a Poem, by Paul H. Hayne; The Poet at the Breakfast Table (Part IX.), by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science; Politics.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS—A Chance for Himself (Part IX.), by J. T. Trowbridge; "Did You Speak?" a Poem, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; A Visit to the Yosemite Valley, by Aunt Frances; Katydid, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Ten's Woodchuck, by C. A. Stephens; and other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

LAW BOOKS.

New Law Books.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington-st., Boston, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

BIGELOW ON THE LAW OF ESTOPPEL. A Treatise on the Law of Estoppel, and its application in Pleading and Practice, as determined by the best authorities. By M. M. Bigelow. 8vo. $7.50.

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ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 60x30 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the SCHOOL OF DESIGN, and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

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For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction given in Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

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FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square. G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Grand Pleasure Excursion Trip TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The new and magnificent low-pressure Steamer, "PEERLESS,"

Captain George P. McKay, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 8 p. m. on a Pleasure Excursion Trip to Duluth, calling at intermediate ports, and giving passengers ample time to see everything of interest. State-rooms secured and further information furnished by applying to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 244 East Washington-st., Central Block. Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPERTY-OWNERS on SOUTHWESTERN-AV., unite in a call for a meeting of said property owners to determine the best means of improving the street. Meeting to be held on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at new store south of Harrison on Southwestern-av.: George Tucker, David Jaffray, Charles G. Wilson, Henry Jordan, Peter Martin, William Peters, John Manny, R. Biedermann, H. Alex Bischoff, John O'Brien, Thomas M. Graves, H. B. Marks, A. Richter, Thomas Conway, E. E. Pond, James Allan, John Kirchna, Valentine Blumenschneider, August Voigt, W. E. Buhl, William Smith.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same. JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest. W. HANLEY, Sec.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER Three a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all Druggists.

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Specimens of the STANDARD sent, for the present, postpaid, for $1.25, and of the other books for retail price.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, August 17

CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, August 24

CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, August 29

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, August 31

CITY OF NEW YORK...Thursday, Sept. 5

CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Sept. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Payable in Gold: First Cabin $75; To London $80; To Paris $90. Payable in Currency: Steerage; To London; To Paris.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York. FRANCIS C. BROWN, 55 South Market-st., Chicago.

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From New York: Cuba...August 14; Scotia...August 21; Java...August 28. From New York: Batavia...August; Algeria...August; Parthia...August.

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Clark-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 413, 414, 415, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the said deed, that Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta W. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Orvilus S. Newell and his wife, Mary G. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Cook County, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph De Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes made and executed by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Orvilus S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, as described in said deed of trust, given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by the said Barber, as such Trustee, and which said notes are fully described in said deed of trust, by reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $2,022.84 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for the failure and default in the payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, on which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority and power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 3, containing 656 16-100 acres, of 100 acre lot No. 997, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 93 35-100 acres, of 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, 220 32-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns. Terms ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the line have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 25, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 68 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 125 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, ... miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile, the ... one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will in the judgment give preference to contractors having ... the responsibility of parties bidding ... afford ...

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain this work up to date of general letting, on the line 3 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas. G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 19th day of September, 1872, at the hour of 12 m., at my office, in the old Court House, for the sale of real estate, containing in one body not less than ... nor more than five acres, and ... situated within the following described limits: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west; said proposals to state the price per acre, for cash. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospitals Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate." G. W. WHEELER, County Clerk.

All dailies in the city copy one week.

MONETARY.

The local money market was moderately active ... all classes of borrowers ... inquiry is, however ... funds wherewith ... this column for ... call in this direction ... than usual at this ... which is traceable ... ruling for wheat ... that corn ... to sell ... present. City merchants ... for accommodation ... than heretofore ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The local money market continues to be moderately active, under a fair demand from all classes of borrowers. The principal inquiry is, however, from the country, for funds wherewith to move grain, as noted in this column for two or three days past. The call in this direction is really much larger than usual at this season of the year—a fact which is traceable to the high prices now ruling for wheat, and to the expectation that corn is not likely soon to sell for more than at present. City merchants are also applying for accommodation at the banks more freely than heretofore, and the fall trade is evidently opening under favorable auspices. With good prices for produce—better than had been expected—the farming community will have plenty of money to invest in the purchase of the needed winter supplies; while the large army of workers in our midst, receiving remunerative wages, cannot but add materially to the volume of our Autumn trade. There can be no doubt that by the anniversary of the great conflagration, now near at hand, we shall be able to show a larger footing of business activity for the twelve months preceding than for any previous twelve months in our civic history, though the fire played sad havoc with many of our branches of trade for the first three months after the event. If St. Louis and Milwaukee, and some other cities, profited to some extent by the disaster, it was to us an evil out of which came good.

Eastern exchange was again weak, under large offerings. Sales were made between banks at 50a75c per $1,000 discount, and one bank had so much on hand that it would have refused to buy at 1-10 off. The fact is that under the more liberal demand for money in the West, the banks are working rather short of money, and some of them will probably order currency from New York to-day instead of buying the exchange. Sales over the counter were quoted to-day at par, and purchases at $1.00a1.125 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117	118½
5-20s of '62	116	116½
5-20s of '64	116	116½
5-20s of '65	116	116½
5-20s of '65 January and July	115	115½
5-20s of '67 January and July	115	115½
5-20s of '68 January and July	115	115½
10-40s	113	113½
United States 5s (new issue)	113	113½
United States Currency 6s	112½ ex. int	112½
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108@109½
Gold exchange		115@115½
Gold and gold coupons	114½	115
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	....
Land warrants	....	....
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4 per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ½ more than gold.

The New York Times is hard up for an argument in favor of the re-election of Grant when it extracts for that purpose the following figures from Poor's Manual, showing the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States each year since 1856. The Times does not say what connection there is between locomotives and bull pups, but it might as well answer the famous question, so often propounded at Long Branch, "How about the colt?"

Close.	Miles.	Increase.	Close.	Miles.	Increase.
1857	24,503	....	1865	35,085	1,177
1858	26,968	2,465	1866	36,827	1,742
1859	28,789	1,821	1867	39,276	2,449
1860	30,635	1,846	1868	42,255	2,979
1861	31,286	651	1869	47,254	4,999
1862	32,120	834	1870	53,399	6,145
1863	33,170	1,050	1871	60,852	7,453
1864	33,908	738	1872	68,852	8,000

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Money more active this afternoon, rates advancing from 3 to 6 per cent, closing at 6@7, the bulk of business being 6 per cent. The advance is owing to reports from Canada of stringency in Montreal, caused by the Dominion Government calling in a large amount of provincial notes. Sterling declined, quotations ranging from 108½@108¾ for long and 109½@109¾ for short sight bills. Gold active and firmer, closing steady at 115¼@115⅜. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent to flat. Clearances, $66,648,000. Treasury disbursements, $123,000. Governments steady, closing firm. State bonds—Firmer on Missouris, but the others dull. The stock market was generally firm in early dealings, but business was light. The only feature was Erie, which advanced from 49½ to 50½. The price of Erie in this market, to-day, was from 1 to 1½ per cent above the price in London. No particular reason was assigned for this. In the afternoon, late dealings showed a decline of ½ to 1½ per cent, and the greatest was in Pacific Mail, Erie, Lake Shore, Ohios, Northwestern, and Western Union. The market was unfavorably affected by the increased activity in money. The stock market at the final close was dull at the decline of the afternoon. The failure of a large firm in the coffee trade is reported.

Sterling exchange—108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	115
Coupons, '62	116	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65	116	Currency 6s	112
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	New 5s	112

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	74	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	93	St. P. prefer'd	76
W. U. Tel.	73	Wabash	78
Quicksilver	41	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	85	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. S. Ex.	77	Terre Haute pref'd	45
U. S. Ex.	81	Chicago & Alton	117
Pacific Mail	75	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central	98	O. & M	45
Erie	49	C., C. & C	89
Erie preferred	69	C., B. & Q	116
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	93
Harlem preferred	...	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh, ex-div	92	Union Pacific stocks	34
Northwestern	76	Union Pacific bonds	89
N. W. preferred	89	Cent. Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	116	Del., Lack & West'n	103
N. J. Central	106	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	55		

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Rentes, 55f 60c.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Friday, Aug. 16.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 24 to 26, 32 and 33, in Block 8, of Hodge's s e ¼, Sec 28, 39, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 18, in Block 3, of Sherman's s e ¼, Sec 28, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $960.

Wallace st, bet Thirty fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $2,700.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 2, in Peck's s e ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated July 1; consideration, $2 300.

Lot 61 and n ½ Lot 62, in Cossitts' Addition, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 6 of Lot 2, in n ½ Block 10, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $700.

Lots 9 and 10, in e ½ Block 7, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 1, 1871; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 15, of Hinche's Lots 146 and 148, etc, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Aug. 13; consideration $700.

North av, s w corner Leavitt st, 10 acres, with 5 acres on s e corner of Western av and Thompson st, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $65,000.

Burnside st, 325 ft n of Thirty second st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1 800.

Plum st, bet Loomis and Laflin sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 13, in Block 9 of Davis' e ½ s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $781.

Lot 11, in Block 8 of Davis' s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 16, of J. N. Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, in s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 31, 40, 14, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $800.

Western av, bet Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 33x124 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,100.

Sholto st, 221 ft n of North av, e f, 65x124½ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $650.

West Taylor st, 188 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $740.

Chestnut st, ne cor of North Dearborn st, s f, 60x138 ft, dated March 30; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 28, in Block 14, in Holstein, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $425.

West Twenty-first st, 216 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 8 to 10, in Walker's Blocks 12 and 13, of Smith's n e ¼ Sec 16, 39, 14, dated Aug 1; consideration, $10 000.

West Harrison st, n w corner of Robey st, s f, 100x133 ft, dated Aug 1; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 6, in Block 2 in Cushman's n ½ Block 4, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug 1; consideration, $1,000.

Hubbard st, between Elizabeth and Ada sts, n f, 26 ft to alley, dated Aug 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 29, in Crane's Block 8, United States Bank Addition, dated May 7; consideration, $580.

Lot 21, in Block 2 of Brown's Lots 2 and 13, in [illegible] Sec 13, 39, 13, dated April 26; consideration, $675.

Lot 20, in Block 6, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated July 17; consideration, $300.

Lot 19, in same, dated July 24; consideration, $300.

Half of Lot 29, in Laflin & Smith's Blocks 86 and 89, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $1,900.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

133x134 ft on n w cor of Noble av and Green Bay road, dated Aug 19; consideration, $9,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Und ½ of Lots 1 and 4, in Block 1, in Lyman's Blocks 3 and 2, of Lyman's s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $4,000.

Und ½ of same, dated June 1; consideration, [illegible]

Lots 25 and 26, in Hulburd's Block 4, in Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated July 1; consideration, $3 400.

Lot 17, in Block 8, of same, with building, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 2, in Hale's Lots 1 to 5, of Johnston's n e ¼ Sec 29, 38, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 1, [illegible] Sec. 5, 38, 15, dated [illegible]; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 8, in Block 71, of Hoyts' n e ¼ Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated Sep. 6, 1871; consideration, $1,750.

Lot 12, and 3 acres of e end of Lot 17, in [illegible] Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $13,000.

Lot 12, in Block 29, Hyde Park, dated May 1; consideration [illegible]

Lot 4, in Brown's Block 2, and 3, of Ridgewood, Rose Park, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 25, in Jacob's Block 2, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour	2,610	3,413	3,160	4,601
Wheat, bu	142,329	69 250	49,172	65,333
Corn, bu	305 440	216,340	361,693	173,371
Oats, bu	51,820	76,968	33 917	98,799
Rye, bu	3,149	19 391	2 610	29 000
Barley, bu	7,975	12,160	2,731	20,624
Grass seed, lbs	86,175	251,865	86,283	201,400
Flax seed, lbs	113,040	62,140	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	61 300	65,380	2 200	28 300
Cured meats, lbs	27,860	5 680	213,412	299,838
Beef, brls	70	......	......	......
Pork, brls	1,110	......	36	19
Lard, lbs	22 800	10,610	79,466	78,850
Tallow, lbs	8,010	5 750	......	......
Butter, lbs	82,490	77,420	19 070	29 530
Live hogs, No	7,680	3 720	2,379	3,740
Cattle, No	3,981	2,9.9	738	659
Sheep, No	643	167	......	......
Hides, lbs	64,400	78,515	42,950	71,029
Highwines, brls	358	380	401	590
Wool, lbs	66 380	102,680	143,790	30,100
Potatoes, bu	4,416	348	......	69
Lumber, m	6 024	8 459	1,316	2 365
Shingles, m	3,060	2 160	1 040	2 716
Lath, m	681	649	991	236
Salt, brls	5 050	3 590	1,130	2,853

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,426 bu wheat, 927 bu corn; 3,531 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 209 cars and 16,000 bu wheat; 652 cars and 76,800 bu corn; 69 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total (1,042 cars), 504,000 bu.

THE IOWA ELEVATOR.

The owners of grain in the Iowa Elevator at the time of the fire, held a meeting this morning, in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade. At that meeting it was announced that the insurance companies would pay 28.18 per cent of the total loss on corn, and that Hugh Maher would pay 65 per cent. The difference was understood to be on two or three loads of corn that were shipped out just before the fire, but on which the receipts had not been taken to the Elevator till after that event.

On this showing it is admitted that 65 per cent of the receipts out against the Iowa Elevator at the time of the fire were bogus. Very nearly two bushels of wind to every bushel of corn that was in store there. This is so astounding a difference that there is no wonder the holders of receipts in other houses are slightly nervous, lest they should have also paid out their money for mere wind. However, there is reason to hope that we shall soon know the state of the case. The warehousemen have been asked to allow an investigation, and all but one have signified their willingness to allow an examination to be made. That firm will probably consent to-day or to-morrow. The contents of most of the elevators will be gauged on Saturday evening next, and the remainder some time next week. But, however accurately this may be known, it will scarcely be probable to ascertain how many receipts are out against that grain, without the co-operation of the receipt-holders. A comparison might be made if it be permitted to examine all the cancelled receipts held by the warehousemen, with their record of the receipts issued; and some of the warehousemen would willingly permit this if they be not hampered by an agreement to the contrary. No one knows to what lengths the warehouse combination of the past was carried.

It is understood that the Traders' Insurance Company will pay 35 per cent of the amount of the loss sustained on corn supposed to have been in the Iowa elevator. One or two other companies will probably do the same thing.

THE MARKETS.

There was a fair amount of trading in produce circles to-day, and the markets were generally firm, though receipts were large. Wheat, corn and pork, in particular, are coming in upon us with a perfect looseness, the first and last being attracted by high prices. Milwaukee is coming nobly to the rescue of our short traders, and is emptying her storehouses for their relief, though not without profit. Groceries were inquired for to a liberal extent and the market was again quoted steady and firm. Dry goods continue quiet and steady at former rates. In the butter and cheese markets no changes were visible, the demand continuing fair at the quoted prices. Coal was quiet at $9 50 for Lackawana, and at $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill. Fish were more active, without improvement in prices. Fruits ruled a shade firmer. There was a slight advance in better pressed timothy hay, $18.00a19.50 being offered by dealers. Other descriptions were quiet and unchanged. Hides, leather, oils, and tobacco were selling at former rates. The aggregate demand for lumber at the yards to day was large, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The stocks are fair. Iron and steel were in larger inquiry at unchanged figures. Metals and tinners' stock and naval stores were in improved demand at previous quotations. The demand for nails was again active, and sales were quick at $6 00 rates. Potatoes, poultry, and seeds were dull, and quotations were almost nominal. No new features were developed in the markets for cooperage, beans, broom corn, or building materials. Wool was active and firmly held. We quote the market for rail freights active and strong.

Highwines were active and about 1-2c higher, being reported firmer in New York, which fact brought out a demand that has been slumbering here for two or three days past. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 90c, and 350 brls at 89 1-2c per gallon. The market closed firm with 89 1-2c bid, and 90c asked.

Lake freights were less active, but 1-4c higher, owing to a scarcity of vessels. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 165,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 14 1 2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Mess pork was irregular. It opened strong at an advance of 12 1 2a25c, but only one sale was made, which seemed to fill all the orders on the floor, and then the market sagged back to about yesterday's figures, with free sellers and no buyers. The cornering combination are in a state of masterly inactivity, except that they have to take care of the pork as fast as it comes in from other cities, of which 1,100 brls were received to-day. Lard was inactive, and nominally unchanged. Meats were irregular; shoulders were a shade easier, while short ribs and short clear were strong at previous outside quotations. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14.87 1-2a15.00; do seller September, $14 87 1-2a15.00; seller December, $12 00a12 12 1-2; seller the year, $11.87 1-2a12 00. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.37 1-2a8.50; do seller the year, $8.00a8 25; summer, $8 10a8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders; 7 3-4a8c for rough sides; 8 1-4a8 3-8c for short ribs, and 8 3-4a9c for short clear. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer; no winter cured hams on the market. Bacon quoted at 10c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10 00. Beef hams, $32.00a33.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-4c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, at $15 00; 500 brls do at $14 95; sales last evening: 500 brls do seller September at $15 25; 350 000 lbs short clear at 9c; 60,000 lbs long clear (country delivery) at 9 1-4c; 10,000 lbs rejected bacon shoulders at 8 5-8c.

Flour was dull. There were few buyers present, and they bid prices considerably below former quotations, but holders were firm and the few sales effected were at full prices. Flour was reported dull at New York, and this, with the uncertainty attending our local wheat trade makes purchasers rather "skeery," except for the local trade. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (A. A. A. A.) at $9.00; 50 brls do (Louisiana) at $9.00; 50 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.50; 50 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.25; 100 brls do on p.t. Total 550 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.50 o.t.

Wheat was moderately active, and very irregular. The market was strong early, and 2a3c per bu higher; but the advance was subsequently lost, and prices declined to a point inside the quotations of yesterday. Wheat was quoted inactive and tame in New York, and advices from Liverpool were conflicting, the first rumors being of a decline, while subsequent ones quoted the market as firm and unchanged, the weather being unfavorable. These reports had little or nothing to do with our markets for this month, though slightly influencing the price of the September option. The combination on August were still buying to-day, though more sparingly than heretofore, and the volume of offerings was considerably larger, owing to increased receipts. We had 142,329 bu on the bulletin this morning, and 116,000 bu already on the inspection lists for to-morrow's receipts. Of these two lots, 52 000 bu, came from Milwaukee by lake, besides as many car loads as can be sent here by rail. It looks now as if the combination would have their hands full by the end of this month, though they claim to have out not less than four million bu of shorts. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to see where all these shorts are; as the demand is very light, and the market could not keep up if the combination did not buy. It seems as if they had money and nerve enough to carry the corner through successfully for this month, notwithstanding the enormous receipts that they will have to shoulder; but if they should attempt to carry it into September, as is rumored, the thing could scarcely be other than a failure. The combination deny most emphatically that they have any designs on September; and they also deny that they have offered wheat for shipment at $1.30, as was rumored yesterday. On the contrary, they claim that not a single bushel of their wheat is for sale, but that they can do better with it by shipping out to Europe. One thing is certain: if they can make a profit by shipment to Europe at present prices, then the owners of wheat in Milwaukee are foolish for sending their wheat here at a loss of 5c per bu for freight and other charges, when they might find such a remunerative market for it on the other side of the Atlantic. The market for next month was very nervous to-day. Seller September opened at $1.24, advanced to $1.25, declined to $1.23, and closed at $1.23 1-4. Seller the month opened at $1.59, advanced $1.61 1-4, declined to $1.57 1 2, and closed at $1.58. Seller the year sold at $1.16a1.18. The lower grades of spring were in good demand by parties who wish to clean the grain and pass it into store as No. 2. Winter wheat was dull; there was more on the market, and few buyers; No. 3 red was quoted at $1.33a1.34. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.61 1-4; 6,200 bu do at $1.61; 5,000 bu do at $1.60 1-2; 11,000 bu do at $1.60; 5 800 bu do at $1.59 3-4; 11,200 bu do at $1.59 1-2; 21,400 bu do at $1.59; 3,200 bu do at $1.58 1 2; 5,500 bu do at $1.58; 800 bu No 3 winter wheat at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.34; 1,600 bu rejected at $1.15. Total, 68,500 bu.

Corn was again weak, declining 1-4c, but rather more active, under a continual good shipping demand, though New York was reported dull, and our receipts were large, and promise to be big in the future. The only apparent saving point is that shipments yesterday were large; but against that fact must be pitted the scarcity of freight room, and the higher rates of freight to-day. It was hinted that, possibly, the cause of the better demand might be found in the approaching investigation of stocks as against cancelled receipts, but this is not probable. Country holders were free sellers for future. Seller September opened at 42 5-8a42 3-4c, and declined to 42 1-2c at the close. Seller the month opened at 42 1-2c, and closed at 42 1 4c. Rejected was 1-4c lower, closing at 39 3 4c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 corn at 43c; 800 bu do at 42 7 8c; 1,600 bu do at 42 3-4c; 42,000 bu No. 2 do at 43c; 99,000 bu do at 42 3 8c; 166 800 bu do at 42 1-4c; 14,400 bu rejected at 39 3 4c; 3 200 bu yellow at 43 1 4c; 1,200 bu canal high mixed at 44c, afloat; 600 bu do at 43 3-4c, in store. Total, 330 400 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but a shade easier, owing to increased receipts here and reports of dullness in New York. The shipping demand was good, but principally for rejected, which was firm at the outside quotation of yesterday, owing to the expectation that the proportion of rejected on the receipts will speedily diminish. There was a fair inquiry for this month, at 27 3-4a27 7-8c; seller September was quiet at 26 3-8a26 1-2c. Car lots were wanted to a moderate extent, and formed the bulk of the cash transfers. Cash sales were reported of 3 600 bu No. 2 at 28c; 1,800 bu do at 27 7-8c; 22 000 bu do at 27 3-4c; 24,000 bu rejected at 23c; 1,400 bu do at 23 1-4c; 1,800 bu do at 23 1-8c. Total, 55 200 bu.

Rye was in fair request, and again a shade firmer, being wanted for shipment. The market for No. 2 closed at 55 1-2c cash, and 56c seller September. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 56c; 1,600 bu do at 55 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 800 bu do at 46 1-2c. Total, 6,800 bu.

Barley was in better demand for new, which averaged about 1c higher, and closed strong at 58c for cash No. 2, and 58 1-2c for do seller September. Old No. 2 was dull at 52a53c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu new No. 2 at 58c; 400 bu do at 57 3-4c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 45c; 400 bu do at 44 1-2c; 800 bu do at 44c; 400 bu rejected at 35c; 400 bu, by sample, at 65c; 800 bu do at 55c. Total, 5,600 bu.

The New York Bulletin has the following:

It seems somewhat singular that the two leading commercial nations of the world, the United States and England, should be so slow in adopting a system of tribunals of commerce which has been in operation in France a number of years, and with the most satisfactory results. For it has long been a subject of complaint among business men and merchants that the elaborate and costly machinery of the existing courts of law, with their antiquated usages and solemn circumlocution, were but poorly adapted for the adjudication of the numerous cases that are continually arising in mercantile circles.

The French, long ago, solved the problem of providing cheap and swift justice in the numerous disputes arising between merchants, and now we have indications that a somewhat similar system is likely to be introduced in England.

A bill is now before the English Parliament for that purpose. It proposes to establish Tribunals of Commerce, not throughout the entire country, but only in the leading business parts of it, afterwards, if necessary, they will be extended as wanted. The courts are to be established through the agency of the existing County Courts. The Tribunals are to be presided over by the Judge of the County Court in each district, who is to be assisted by two "merchant judges," to be selected in rotation from the leading merchants in the locality. The Tribunals are to have jurisdiction for the recovery of debts exceeding $100, and enforcement of claims or demands arising from all mercantile transactions above that amount. The Courts are to have no jurisdiction in cases where the title is in dispute, and actions within the meaning of the acts are not to be brought in other Courts.

The disputed points usually turn on mercantile usage and trade custom, and on these questions no mere lawyer, even with the best intentions in the world, can be expected to be sufficiently well informed to give a just decision. Questions of this kind should be referred to merchants and business men of acknowledged standing and probity, who are versed in all the details of business transactions. Not one person in a hundred would ever appeal from a decision thus given, and nearly all business men would be only too glad to avail themselves of this summary and economical means of obtaining justice.

The respective Committees of our Stock, Produce, and other Exchanges, in many respects answer all the purposes of tribunals of commerce, and prevent our law courts from being flooded with cases that would otherwise be brought before them. Not one case in five hundred thus decided by the Committees is ever appealed to the courts, and when an appeal is taken the circumstances generally induce suspicion of a desire of the appellants to evade rather than secure justice. But the operation of these Committees are limited to their respective branches of business. What is required is an extension of the system so as to cover all merchantile transactions, and if we can improve on the French plan, or on the method proposed to be introduced in England, so much the better.

In answer to a correspondent, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The recent troubles at the West, as we understand them do not arise so much from the failure of the warehouseman to cancel receipts for grain delivered, or from the sale and delivery on his account of other people's grain stored with him, as from his sale of fictitious certificates to further his own speculations. He believed that grain was declining, and he sold a large quantity that he did not possess at the current market rate, delivering, not the grain he had in store, but warehouse certificates which did not represent any grain in store, expecting before the property was called for to buy it in and supply it at a lower price. The very fact that he flooded the market with certificates far beyond the actual supply aided the downward movement, and played into his hands. If any one of the buyers of these paper titles called for his grain, of course the warehouseman would deliver out of the stock belonging to some one else, immediately filling up again with the same quality at a price below the original sale, or trusting to do it before the deficiency was known. To illustrate the method of operation we will suppose that a banker receives gold on deposit and issues certificates to the owners, which paper titles pass from hand to hand without question, and are used instead of an actual transfer of the metal for a great variety of payments. At length there is a little corner in gold, advancing the rate say to 120, and he comes to the conclusion that the premium is altogether too high. Accordingly he sells, to whoever will buy his certificates of deposit, at 120, 119, 118, 117, and so on, which really represent no coin that he holds, but that he intends to buy in when the price goes down, and before any one will want to draw it out. The very sale of these paper titles to gold places on the market, as far as local use is concerned, three or four times perhaps the actual available coin, and helps to knock down the premium. When it reaches 110 or thereabouts, he buys in these titles, or others which were issued against coin (it makes no difference) until there are outstanding only as many certificates as he has coined to deliver. He pockets by this transaction more than a year's interest on his overissue, and the whole movement is effected without a dollar of capital. Many a speculator trusted with the custody of other persons' property has gone through an operation of this sort, and no one suspected it. Suppose, however, prices go too far the wrong way, or there comes a sudden call for gold to be exported, or his banking house takes fire and the stock is then taken, the fraud is then discovered. And so with similar operations with stocks or general merchandise.

All of which shows that the *Journal of Commerce* does *not* understand "the recent troubles at the West." Hugh Maher did not issue bogus certificates of grain; that would be practically impossible under our system of registration. What he did do was to sell the grain that was stored in his warehouse, belonging to other people, without either issuing receipts, or buying in more that had been issued for the grain. He *did* deliver the grain that he had in store, and took the money for it; the said grain being the property of others, who continued to hold the receipts therefor without a suspicion that the grain was not in store, till the fire destroyed the illusion.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were dull and easier; grain moderately active and steady. Sales on the call were 15 000 bu wheat at $1.58 1-2; 10 000 bu do at $1.58 3 8; 5 000 do at $1.58 1-4; 10,000 bu do, seller September, at $1.23 1-4; 45 000 bu do at $1 23 1-8; 25 000 bu corn, seller September, at 42 3 8c; 25,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 38,000 bu do, seller October, at 42 7-8c; 10,000 bu oats at 27 3-4c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.90	$14 95
Mess pork, seller September	.....	14.95
Mess pork, seller December	12 00	12.10
Mess pork, seller the year	.....	12.25
Lard, cash	8½	8½
Lard, seller the year	.....	8
Wheat, cash	1 58½	1 58½
Wheat, seller August	1.58½	1 58½
Wheat, seller September	1 23	1 23
Wheat, seller the year	1.16	1.18
Corn, cash or seller August	42¼	42
Corn, seller September	42¼	42
Corn, seller last half September	.....	.....
Corn, seller October	.....	43
Oats, cash	27	27
Oats, seller September	26	26
Oats, seller the year	26	26

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

BUTTER—In this department of trade nothing new was developed. There was no abatement in the demand for choice table qualities, and as the supply does not improve, the market remains firm at full former rates, or at 20@23c. The inquiry for low grades was small, but prices were well sustained, notwithstanding the liberal character of the stocks in store. We repeat our quotations as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades, 14@19c; inferior to common, 7@10c.

BAGGING—There was no diminution in the demand for cotton seamless bags, but the easier feeling developed at the East had a weakening tendency, and quotations of leading brands were to-day lowered ½c. At the decline, the market is strong. Burlaps remain quiet, as do also gunnies and wool sacks. We now quote: Stark, 39½c; Orahampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 34c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 13@15c; do double, 25c; wool sacks, 62@65c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The volume of business transacted in this market to-day was of a moderate character, and quotations were firm as follows: Stucco, $3.75@4.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.50@4.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, brls, $1.25@1.30; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@12 00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55 and 60 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15 00
14x22 to 18x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 75	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 00
26x34 to 28x40	11 00	21 50
26x36 to 30x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52		25 50
32x56 to 34x56		27 50
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		32 00

BROOM CORN—Following are the quotations now ruling: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@80 00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@150 00.

BEANS—Prices were again easy under a small inquiry, at the following range: $1 25@2 50 for fair to choice premium; and $2.50@2 75 for navy.

CHEESE—Was unchanged. For the season the market is fairly active, and the prevalent feeling—so far, at least, as prime goods are concerned—is one of pronounced firmness. Stocks are equal to present requirements, and a satisfactory business is doing at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 11@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—We have nothing new to report under this head. The market is quiet, both for soft and for hard descriptions, but exceedingly firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana block, $8 00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was small, especially for the lower descriptions. The stocks are ample. Pork barrels, $1 30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15 00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.50 ₱ m.

EGGS—The general demand was large, but prices were not so firm, sales making at a range of 13@15c. The supply is equal to all requirements of the trade.

FISH—There was some little improvement in the demand for fish, but the market was far from being active, and is still lacking in strength. Stocks are being augmented; and, with the exception of cod, are sufficient to meet present requirements. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5 00; No. 2 do, $4.10@4 50; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4.75; No. 1, shore mackerel, $9 00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5 50@5 75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business continues slowly to improve, and the feeling of depression so long prevalent, is giving way to one of firmness. This is more especially the case with the foreign descriptions, the stocks of which are light. Zante currants are firm with a tendency to higher prices, owing to the partial failure of this year's crop. The diminution is estimated at fully 20 per cent. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9½@10c; French do, 11@13c; raisins, $2 65@2 85; blackberries, 11@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is some prospect ahead of a better showing in the peach trade, as shippers have not sent in as many packages as usual, and, were it not for the old stock of yesterday, there would be quite a good showing. Greater care should be given to packing, or rather less care, as the shipper don't make anything by filling the inside of the box with small fruit, the pedlers generally getting such lots at their own prices. Apples are doing better. Grapes very dull at any price. Sales: Apples—60 brls poor at 150; 125 good at $2.00@2.50; 75 choice at $2.50@3.00. Peaches—250 boxes inferior at 30@35c; 2400 small at 10@12½c; 2400 at 15c; 3,200 good at 20c; 1,800 at 25c; 300 good Crawfords or old Mixon at 30@35c; 140 choice at 40@50c; 60 small at 30@35c; 176 baskets poor at 40c; 60 choice at 50c; 100 fancy at 60@65c. Pears—40 boxes choice Bartletts at 75c. Plums—2 bu Damsons at $4 00; 15 boxes at $1.50. Grapes—200 baskets at 50c; 50 at 65c; 55 cases (24 lbs) at 80c per case; 20 crates (36 lbs) paper boxes at $2.50. Berries—Are going very slow. Sales: Blackberries—20 cases (16 qts) at $1.75; 40 good at $2 00; 30 at $1.25.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was developed in connection with the grocery market. While there is nothing approaching urgency in the demand for any particular line of goods the general trade is satisfactorily active, and the market seems to be in a good healthy condition. Stocks are finely assorted and are sufficiently full to meet all demands. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java, No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 22½@23c; prime do, 21½@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 13@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, [illegible]; yellow C, 10½@[illegible]; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5½@5½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy is still scarce, and the little coming forward from day to day is promptly taken at the quotations. Other descriptions are in ample supply, and in light demand. The following prices are paid by dealers: Timothy, better pressed, $18 00@19 00; do, loose pressed, $16 00@17 00; prairie pressed, $10 00@11.00; do, wagon—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted firm at former rates. The demand was sufficient to absorb all offerings. We repeat our list: Green butchers, 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 12½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 11@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 3½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote the market fairly active at the following prices:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 5	
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 2-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 11	rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this department to-day. Prices were nominally unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ .40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip ₱ lb	95@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1 40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	34@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1 24@ 1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@ 1 00
Kip No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.30
French calf, [illegible]	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 90 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We note an advance of 50c on tin plate. Sheet zinc, copper, and wire were active at former prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—5 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 19, 19c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The demand was large at former rates: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; do 3d; fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8 25; 12½c discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market dull at previous figures:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	27 @ 29
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5 00 @6 50
Pitch, ₱ brl	5 50 @7 25
Tar, ₱ brl	6 00 @6 50

OILS—Few changes were noticeable in this market. The demand continues light, and values remain comparatively steady. Turpentine continues scarce. Other descriptions are in ample stock. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2 00@2 10; neats' foot oil, 95@98c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet as previously quoted. Following are the prices current:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11 50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	13 50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven Red	4 50
English orange mineral	15 00@16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11 50
Paris White	4 00@4 25
Whiting	2 50

POULTRY—The demand was more active and prices ruled a shade firmer. We quote as follows: Spring chickens at $2.00@3 00; old at $4.00@4 50; turkeys at 11@12½c per lb.

POTATOES—Dealers reported a meagre demand, and a weak feeling was developed. We quote: New at $1.00@1.50 per brl, and 30@50c per bu.

SALT—The general demand was fair, and a firm feeling pervaded the market: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2 00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.50; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—There was a fair demand, and with the exception of a slight advance on clover, quotations remain firm as follows: Timothy at $2 80@2 85 for good; $2 80@2 90 for prime; seller August, $2.85; clover, $6.75@6.90.

TEAS—Remain unchanged, the demand continuing fair at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1 05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1 10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 80c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@90c.

TOBACCO—Prime goods are in good request, and are firmly held, while low grades are dull and irregular. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 20@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Most offerings unsalable. Sales: Tomatoes—150 boxes at 15c; 100 at 20c. Green—700 doz at 5@5c per doz. Muskmelons—60 crates at $1 00; 20 at $1 25. Watermelons—1,000 medium size at $10 00 per 100; 1,300 large (from Indiana) at $16.00.

WOOD—No new feature was developed in the wood market. A fair demand exists at the quoted prices: Beech, $10.40; maple, $11.50; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6 50@7.00 delivered.

WOOL—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was more active, and quotations were firm, as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	58 @70c
Tub, common	55 @60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @48c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52 @55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	50 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @55c
Extra pulled	50 @55c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The inquiry was large and rates ruled firm, as follows:

Chicago to	4th class, per 100 lbs	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upwards	Grain in bulk	Dressed meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork, per 100 lbs
Boston	.50	$1.00			
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40	.80	40	60	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30		
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.30	.60	30	40	
Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	35	
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10			
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40			
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40			
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40			
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3 799	6,953	275
Tuesday	3 050	8 879	918
Wednesday	2 892	9,397	1,112
Thursday	3 931	7,660	643
Friday	2,106	6 337	818
Total	15,778	39,226	3,761
Same time last week	12,079	33,357	4,649
Week before last	13 049	43,917	2,564

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,790	5 089	383
Tuesday	1,050	6,363	
Wednesday	1,443	7 188	182
Thursday	733	9 279	
Friday	.....	.....	
Total	6,016	29 919	565

CATTLE—In this department of the live stock market there was no new feature to note. As during the preceding part of the week, so was it the case to-day, that good to choice beeves suitable for shipment East were in active demand and commanded good prices, while the poorer sorts were dull and weak, selling, in not a few instances, at less than first cost in the country. There was a large accumulation of thin native and Texan cattle in the yards, and, notwithstanding the anxiety of holders to realize, and the general willingness to shade prices to accomplish this result, many remained unsold at the close, and further concessions will probably have to be made before the pens are emptied. By withholding this class of stock for a few days, country shippers will give the market an opportunity to recover from the depression now prevalent, and thereby promote their own interests. Sales were reported at $2.25@6.50 for thin through Texans to choice natives. Most of the transfers, however, were within the range of $2.75@6.00. Stockers were in good request at full former rates, or at $3.25@3.75 for poor to fair droves of from 700 to 800 lbs average, and at $4.00@4.50 for medium to prime droves averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. Calves sold at $3.00@5.75 for inferior to choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.10@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2 00@3 00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
42	Texan cattle	887	$2.50
14	Texan cattle	699	2.85
45	Texan cattle	731	2.70
31	Texan cattle	1,040	4.10
15	medium cows	900	3.35
18	common cows	876	3.00
16	medium steers	1,049	5.40
29	good steers	1,127	5.75
35	fair steers	1,148	5.00
17	thin steers	1,196	4.70
20	stockers	876	3.75
35	stockers	895	4.00
15	stockers	897	3.95
11	stockers	912	4.12½
41	stockers	930	3.55
18	medium steers	1,218	5.65
15	oxen	1,546	5.00
66	choice steers	1,347	6.50
29	choice steers	1,273	6.50
36	medium steers	1,156	5.60
22	cows	863	3.00
13	cows	953	3.00
13	cows	1,190	4.45
15	cows	869	3.35
21	cows	834	2.75
22	cows	938	3.00
17	medium steers	1,133	5.00
36	medium steers	1,144	5.50
18	fair steers	1,184	5.12½
17	butchers' stock	1,073	4.75
15	butchers' stock	1,050	4.50
19	butchers' stock	903	2.93
16	cows	942	3.35
32	Texas cattle	1,092	3.65
28	Texas cattle	1,084	3.40
22	Texas cattle	799	2.75
32	Texas cattle	864	3.90
15	butchers' cattle	1,095	4.00
15	good steers	1,277	5.75
20	stock steers	1,062	4.30
26	medium steers	1,111	5.35
10	medium steers	1,105	5.35
14	good steers	1,257	6.00
19	good steers	1,271	5.95
101	good steers	1,174	5.75
42	good steers	1,174	5.75
62	good steers	1,127	5.75
18	choice steers	1,239	6.87½
57	Texas cattle	993	3.15
47	good steers	1,195	6.00
26	choice steers	1,272	6.35
61	calves	136	4.25
24	calves	138	4.25
21	calves	135	4.00
11	calves	133	5.40

HOGS—There was increased firmness in the hog market to-day, the result of moderate receipts and reports of an advance at the East. Shippers, of whom there was fully an average attendance, competed briskly for the offerings, and by midday all the forenoon's receipts had been disposed of, and at an advance of fully 5c. The few received by late trains were picked up as fast as unloaded, the market ruling firm to the close at the advanced prices established early in the day. Sales were effected at $4 20@4 90 for inferior to extra—principally at $4.60@4.85. The market closed firm at $4 75@4 90 for common to extra light, and at $4.35@4.80 for common to extra heavy grades. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
67	222	$4 90	21	218	$4.75	39	203	$4 85
46	233	4.90	41	204	4.75	43	213	4 85
37	334	4.80	55	252	4.75	61	194	4 85
168	217	4 90	36	239	4 75	110	210	4 85
46	208	4.85	119	171	4 75	54	245	4 85
46	223	4.80	70	245	4.75	62	267	4 85
74	231	4.80	52	246	4.75	50	250	4 85
113	180	4.90	52	249	4.75	41	285	4 80
66	165	4.80	48	243	4.75	44	290	4 80
48	286	4.75	111	243	4.75	81	263	4.80
45	242	4.80	45	220	4.75	67	250	4 80
92	198	4.90	31	220	4 75	50	254	4 80
62	197	4.90	60	215	4.75	52	198	4 80
145	279	4 70	104	200	4.75	142	183	4 80
24	330	4.80	150	272	4 70	60	211	4 80
28	214	4.80	63	228	4.65	28	214	4 80
45	220	4.85	97	260	4.65	50	297	4 80
114	219	4.90	62	267	4 60	30	222	4 80
64	229	4.70	66	173	4.90	115	198	4 80
44	339	4.75	48	353	4.40	37	330	4 80
47	219	4.75	75	198	4.85	85	180	4 90

SHEEP—The demand was fair to day, and prices were steady and unchanged. The inquiry was almost wholly of a local character, but about all the offerings were taken, and the market closed quiet at $3 00@3.50 per 100 lbs for inferior to common; at $3 75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,024	1,316
Shingles, m	3,060	1,040
Lath, pieces, m	681	991

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	8 459	2,365
Shingles, m	2 160	2,716
Lath, pieces, m	649	333

CARGOES—The inquiry for cargoes to day was again good,—the attendance of interior buyers being large—but the offerings were of a light character. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were unchanged in prices. We note an advance in freights to one or two East shore ports.

Following are the prices current from points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	3 25
Ludington, ₱ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2 25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50
Grand River, ₱ m	2 25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3 25@3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	3 25@3 50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	.33c
Menominee	3 50@3 75
Oconto	4.00@5.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19.00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15 50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@13 50
Joist and scantling	12.25@12 37½
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	2 50@ 2 75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Transactions were:

Schr Abagail, from Grand Haven, 113,620 ft mill-run lumber at $18 00; 34,700 pcs lath at $2.75, mill tally. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Schr Dawn, from Manistee, 160 m lath, at $2 75; 55 m ft joist and scantling at $12 37½. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Schr Forest, from Manistee, 175 m ft joist and scantling $20.00 for 2x12, 20 ft and over; $13.50 for 3x12; and $12 25 for two-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Speed, from Ludington, 100 m short joist and scantling at $12.25; and 36 m pcs lath at $2,75. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active, and prices were firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	20 00@21 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38 00
Common flooring, dressed second	30 00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	26 00@28 00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14 00@15 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15 00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@15 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18 00@28.00
Pickets, square	13 00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	11 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Trade was fair, at the annexed range of prices:

A or star shingles	$3 00 @3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............Aug. 16.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 625 tons iron ore.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 22 pkgs fish, 25 flour and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, Traverse Bay, 173 cds wood.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St Joseph, 32 bxs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 1,204 bars R R iron.
Schr Topsey, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.
Schr Agnes S Potter, Milwaukee, 490 tons iron ore.
Schr Delaware, Milwaukee, light.
Scow Supply, St Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 35 m lumber, 160 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr W. H. Willard, Amsterdam, 114 cds wood.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 108 m lath.
Schr Wm Smith, Grand Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow Chapin, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's pier, 60 cords wood.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood.
Barge Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 108 m lumber.
Propeller Hilton, Green Bay, 20 m lumber, 1,000 m shingles, 100 tons iron.
Prop St. Albans, Saginaw, 2 225 brls salt.
Schr Denmark, Egg Harbor, 376 telegraph poles, 2,880 posts.
Schr Dawn, Manistee, 75 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Ludington, 102 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Schr Cossack, Buffalo, 580 tons coal.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 160 cords slabs.
Schr O Shaw, Grand Haven, 45 cords wood.
Schr Kate G. Howard, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 130 m lumber, 60 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Scow Champion, Grosse Point, 39 yards gravel.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's pier, 110 cords wood.
Scow Banner, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Scow D. R. Owen, Sheboygan, sundries.

CLEARANCES.............Aug. 16.

Schr Monterey, Buffalo, 21 000 bu corn.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 37,123 bu corn.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 300 lbs lard.
Schr Philo Scoville, Port Colbourne, 20 590 bu wheat.
Schr Thomas Perry, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, 10 000 bu corn, 225 brls flour, 31 sacks wool, 120 pkgs lard, 3 bundles dry hides, 2 brls hams, and sundries.
Prop Norman, Hancock, 6,370 bu corn, 5 brls salt, 15 bdls broom corn, 100 bbls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 21,686 bu corn, 139 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 23,352 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 25 brls pork, 240 bu barley.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 10 tons scrap iron.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Bark C. K. Nims, Buffalo, 33 000 bu corn.
Schr Delaware, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Mont Blanc, Oswego, 21,000 bu wheat.
Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 60 bu oats, 10 brls flour.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr Atlanta, Buffalo, 21 600 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 21 brls salt and sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 26,210 bu corn.
Bark J. P. Marsh, Buffalo, 25,100 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Buffalo 21,000 bu corn.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Buffalo, 23,500 bu corn.
Schr C. Wilson, Buffalo, 23 500 bu corn.
Schr Clara Howell, Kingston, 16,676 bu corn.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Buffalo, 16,806 bu corn.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 10 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Grand Bay, sundries.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Kingston, 16,200 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Charters to Collingwood: Schr B. F. Wade, schrs George Steele, Mary B. Hale, corn at 6½c. To Buffalo, schr Bahama, prop Annie M. Craig, corn at 8c; bark C. K. Nims, corn on p. t. Total capacity equal to 124,000 bu corn. To Sarnia, props St. Albans and S. D. Caldwell, corn through rate.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Grain freights are nominally 1c higher, and carriers ask 8c for wheat to Buffalo. The Oswego rate is nominal at 14c. The propeller James Fisk, Jr., takes oats to Buffalo at through rate.

BUFFALO, Aug 14.—The following charters are reported: Schr George Goble, coal to Chicago at $1.30 per ton, free; schrs Eleanor and Citizen, salt to Detroit, at 10c per brl f. o. b.; schrs York State and Elizabeth Jones, coal, Erie to Chicago at $1.70 per ton free; schr Home, coal to Chicago at $1.30 per ton free; schrs G. D. Norris, Collingwood, O. A. King, coal Cleveland to Chicago at $1.95 per ton, free; schrs Summer Cloud, Hattie Wells, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 14.—DOWN—Prop China, Toledo to Montreal, corn; prop Lake Ontario, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr Bismarck, Union to Kingston, timber; prop Dromedary, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr Mediator, Saginaw to Oswego, lumber; schr Onward, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Reindeer, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; schr H. Lathrop, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; bark R. E. Gaskin, Port Huron to Kingston, lumber and staves; schr Philarope, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Ariadne, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Thomas Simms, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; barge Cavalier, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr J. H. Hartsell, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr J. E. Gilmore, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Enterprise, Cleveland to Port Hope, corn; schr New Dominion, of Port Burwell, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr New Dominion, of Quebec, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; prop Empire, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr Todman, Cleveland to Brookville, coal; bark Arctic, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Reindeer, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, wheat; bark London, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr A. Ford, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; bark Cambria, Two Creeks to Kingston, timber; schrs Fitzhugh, Annie, Jane McLeod.

UP—Barges Mariner, John Marks; schrs Persia, Smith & Post; canal-boats Schuyler, Independence, George Ames, George Slocum, E. Cornell; schr Wave Crest; barges G. Marley, Benton, Russell.

TO LOCK—Schrs Murray, Hungerford; barks Pride of America, Canada; schrs Lizzie Powell, Great Western, Davis.

AT ELEVATOR—Barks Cecelia, Wenona; schrs H. G. Cleveland, John Magee, Clayton Belle, Mixer, Barker, Trinidad, Thomas Parsons. The bark Cecilia, in hauling under the elevator to lighter, ran her jibboom into the "leg," carrying it away. This will cause a detention of several days.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

Vessel Transfers.

The following transfers of vessel property have been recorded at the Custom House in this city since our last report:

Schooner W. H. Hinsdale—James White to Frederick Benfield, of Milwaukee, one-half, $700. Schooner Hunter—Thomas Olsen, of Milwaukee, to Samuel Olsen, of Sheboygan, one-half, $250. Schooner Fortune's Trial—Peter Ostrom to Thomas Olsen, of Sheboygan, the whole, $350. Schooner Len Higby—S. B. Lyman, of Pentwater, to B. M. Eaton, of the town of Lake, Milwaukee County, the whole, $700. B. M. Eaton to Conrad Borsemaecker, of Milwaukee, one-third, $1 166. Scow Restless—Lawrence Sullivan, of Racine, to Josiah Bond of Kenosha, one-third, $800. Schooner Petrel—James Gunderson, to J. A. Bacot, of Sheboygan, one quarter, $300. Schooner Glen Guyler—Oswald Torrison, to Thos. Thompson, of Manitowoc, one-half, $500. Schooner Hero—Harbor Michelson and Thomas Peterson, of Chicago, to Simon N. Nelson, of Racine, the whole, $1,700. Schooner Industry—Christ. Oleson to Anton Hanson, of Manitowoc, one third, $300. Oliver Oberg and Andrew Michaelson to Christian Oleson, of Manitowoc, two-thirds $1,600. Schooner Maggie—James Tufts and Christian Weaver to George Cooper and John V. Jones of Manitowoc, the whole, $3 500. Schooner Hero—Simon N. Nelson to Maria Carlson of Racine, one-third, $600.—*Milwaukee News, Aug. 15.*

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—East, light.

PROPELLER OLIVER CROMWELL.—The engine and entire machinery in the Oliver Cromwell is to be removed and refitted in first-class condition, and when completed will be returned to the vessel.

THE DEAN RICHMOND TO BE REBUILT.—It has been decided to rebuild the wreck of the Dean Richmond as a propeller. Her hull and machinery were found in a comparatively sound condition. The ends of the boat suffered the most from the fire, and will be newly constructed. It is estimated that $6,000 will put the boiler and machinery in good, sound working condition again. The work will be done at the Union docks, and it is the intention to have it completed in time for one or two upper lake trips this season.

THE SCHOONER OSBORN DISMASTED.—The schooner S. S. Osborn passed Detroit on Wednesday somewhat damaged, caused by collision last Friday night near Fox Island, with the schooner American Union. The Osborn lost her foremast, bowsprit, and everything forward. She was towed to Mackinaw by the propeller City of Concord. The damage sustained by the American Union consisted of a hole stove in her side. She was light, and ran back to Port Huron for repairs. The Osborn has a cargo of ore for Cleveland.

AGAIN IN SERVICE.—The Colonel Ellsworth is again ready for sea, having secured a thorough overhauling at the Union docks. It will be remembered this vessel got ashore at Point Albino about six weeks ago.

We understand the repairs on the Philo Scoville are completed, and she is again in service.—*Buffalo Express, Aug. 15.*

IRON vs WOODEN VESSELS.—It would seem that in heavy storms at sea, iron ships are inferior to those built of wood. Of 42 Atlantic steamers lost at sea, between the years 1841 and 1872, 38 were of iron and 4 of wood. Of the lines of iron ships running into the St Lawrence and Portland, 9 were lost between 1857 and 1864; and 5 iron sailing vessels, all built in Great Britain, and sent to sea in 1865 and 1868, have never been heard from.

GONE TO CHATHAM.—The wrecking steamer Leviathan left here, this morning, for Chatham, with the burned wreck of the steam barge Robertson. The wrecker will, on leaving Chatham, proceed direct to the Straits.—*Detroit Tribune, Aug 15.*

ARRIVAL OF THE MARY ROBERTSON.—The wreck of the steamer Mary Robertson, which was burned, some two weeks since, near Shillagalee, arrived at this port yesterday noon, in tow of the tug Leviathan, and moored at the Detroit Dry Dock. What disposition is to be made of her, we believe, has not been fully decided on, though, beyond a doubt she will be reconstructed, and put in running order again. She is badly damaged, and will require a large outlay to restore her to her former condition.—*Ibid.*

From the Sault.

The following vessels passed through on the dates below given, as received from the Superintendent's office: On the 12th, bound up—Props D. W. Powers and Champlain. On the 13th, up—Stmr Cumberland, schr Chas. Hinckley; down—stmr Keweenaw. Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 10 inches.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Suspension of a Well-Known Oil Firm—Messrs. Fisher Brothers Insolvent—Liabilities Estimated at One Million of Dollars—They Ask for Time.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 14.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in business circles generally yesterday by the announcement of the suspension of the well-known firm of Messrs. Fisher Brothers, who were numbered among the most extensive producers and dealers in the oil trade. Their liabilities were not given exactly, but were estimated at over one million dollars. The announcement of their inability at present to meet their obligations was made shortly after bank hours by the representative of the firm here, Mr. Fred. Fisher. While admitting their present insolvency, the firm asked time to realize, and stated that, if allowed two years, they could easily come out square.

The firm of Fisher Bros. was one of the oldest in the trade. It was composed of Messrs. Henry, John and Frederick Fisher, who commenced business together almost with the first excitement in the business. Their capital was chiefly energy at first, but having the confidence of several moneyed men, and being possessed of business tact and penetration, they soon gained a leading position in the trade, which was maintained until yesterday. For the last six or seven years their trade has been simply enormous, and the firm was known wherever oil was sent. They had offices and yards in all the principal centres in the oil regions, and were constantly buying, shipping, and selling. They also engaged largely in boring for oil, and in the majority of their ventures seemed to be singularly successful. It is said they now have wells at Parker Landing and in the oil regions which produce $1,000 worth of oil daily. They were looked upon in the trade as very bold operators, but shrewd and reliable, and as possessed of abundant means, which enabled them to pass through critical periods when others went under. The firm announce that they only desire an extension of time to realize from their property and to consummate their plans, which will bring matters straight in the end, and it is probable their request will be acceded to. It is likely a meeting of the creditors will be held in a day or two and the business brought down to an amicable basis. The immediate cause of their suspension is not known, but it is attributed to their being caught with an unusually large supply of oil on hand and an unprecedented low market.

The effect of the suspension on Duquesne Way was very noticeable. As soon as the fact became known the price of oil went down five cents per barrel, and there was a dulness in trade.

The Oil City *Derrick*, speaking of the failure which was announced there on Saturday, says: "The firm of Fisher Brothers has probably been the most remarkable in the history of the oil region. It was organized in the infancy of the oil business with a small beginning, but with a brain and will-power that is sure to win. Through all the many financial changes that have marked the history of the oil region, they have steadily advanced with its growth, until they have long since been accorded the position of honor in its financial circles, by the foreign as well as home trade. Their suspension is one of the remarkable epochs in the brief history of this busy region."

STARTLING AFFAIR.

Immense Frauds and Forgeries by a Prominent Business Man of Louisville—His Flight and Arrest.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 15.

An event of unusual character occurred yesterday, which excited a profound sensation throughout the city, and was the universal subject of conversation. The event was the development of a series of forgeries on the part of one of the most active young business men of the city, and one whose standing has heretofore been high among the best men of the city.

It appears that, for some time past, Mr. Robert Atwood has been engaged in speculating in cotton, outside of his regular lines of business. He is the leading member of the firm of Atwood & Nicholas, insurance agents, and also one of the firm of A. Schoeffel & Co., pork-packers. He has been regarded as an active, sagacious, upright business man, and held the esteem and confidence of the community. His father was one of the most highly-respected citizens of Louisville. His friends and family connections are of the same character. He married a most estimable lady, the eldest daughter of Dr. Lewis Rogers. And yet, in the midst of all these restraints from wrong and incentives to right, he yielded to temptation, and, in the wild frenzy of speculation, went down under a load of obloquy which his own rash act had brought upon him.

It is impossible until a full investigation is had to give the details of his fall, or the number and names of those involved in it, or the extent of their involvement. The latter, it is estimated, will aggregate about a quarter of a million, but some place the amount at a much higher figure. The only explanation of the unfortunate affair is to be inferred from the facts as far as we could gather them last night. It seems that Mr. Atwood's speculations had turned out badly, and in the desperate effort to retrieve his losses he resorted to forgery, and, it is said, other forms of fraud. The names of the firms of which he was a member were frequently used to procure money, and the signatures of Dr. Rogers, his father-in-law, and Mr. Charles M. Thruston, his uncle, were also used by him without their authority.

A few days ago, we are informed, Mr. Atwood exhibited a telegram from his broker in New York city, advising him that $40 000 had been placed to his credit in the Park Bank in that city. On this it is said that he negotiated several drafts against the amount—one for $15,000 in the Citizens' Bank, and one for a considerable sum in the Northern Bank. Shortly after the draft sold to the Northern Bank reached the Park Bank, a telegram was returned by the latter stating that it held no money to the credit of Robert Atwood. This immediately started inquiry, and Mr. Atwood not making his draft good or giving a satisfactory explanation, doubt was thrown upon the genuineness of the telegram.

Yesterday, however, a worse feature of the case was developed, which brought about a startling discovery. Some paper of Atwood's falling due, and not being taken up, it became known that the indorsement on it was forged. This led to further investigation, and it was soon ascertained that large amounts of paper with forged indorsements were held by the banks of the city, nearly every bank in Louisville holding more or less. The revelation was astounding. A fair business reputation, that had been built up by industry and the aid of a wide circle of friends and connections, crumbled in a moment, and was lost—must we say beyond recovery?

Probably aware that the *eclaircissement* was impending,—yet, if he wished to escape, strangely delaying his departure,—Atwood left the city by the Indianapolis Railroad yesterday afternoon. The affair was soon noised far and wide, and was placed in the hands of officers, who at once telegraphed to Seymour, Ind., where the train, when it came up, was boarded by the Marshal of the place, and Atwood taken into custody and brought back to this city. He arrived at 10:45 last night, and was met by a number of his former friends, among whom were some of the most prominent business men of the city. The party also included several officers of banking institutions, which are heavy sufferers by his operations. All these expressed their sincere regret for his unfortunate condition, and their sympathy with his in the misfortune and disgrace which he had so rashly brought upon himself. He was taken in a hack to the office of 'Squire Speed Peay, where he was brought before Esquires Peay and Matlack, who held him to bail in the sum of $50,000 to answer at the next term of the Jefferson Circuit Court. His bondsmen were Richard Hall, Dr. D. W. Yandell, M. Muldoon, and Jacob Smyser. Upon giving bond, he was released, and, accompanied by a number of friends, was driven to his home, now the abode of a grief too sacred to be more than mentioned.

It is said that the Citizens' Bank is involved in Mr. Atwood's transactions, to the amount of $50,000, the Northern Bank to $40,000, the Bank of America to $5,000, and the Bank of Louisville, Falls City Bank, Louisville Banking Company, German Security Bank, and other institutions, from amounts ranging from $5,000 upwards. We understand, also, that the bank in Shelbyville holds some $6,000 of his paper. Detective Bligh testified before the Magistrate that the amount of Atwood's forgeries, as far as discovered, was about $70,000. Atwood & Nicholas were the agents of the American Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania; the Enterprise, of Cincinnati; the Franklin, of Philadelphia; and the International and Manhattan, of New York, each of whom will, it is said, suffer to the extent of some $10,000.

Japanese Daylight Fireworks.

The Yokohama *Herald*, describing a recent Japanese festival, says: "The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual, these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes variously-colored jets of smoke, and sometimes costly folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachutes of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swam leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes which writhed themselves away over the tree-tops; or great birds, that hovered kite-like and motionless for an incredibly long time. Occasionally they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnified crests of daimios, trees and flowers—almost anything that a lively imagination could suggest. The smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttle-fish, with a body of thick, fuliginous black, and arms of lighter hues. Of course the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds; but while it lasted it was perfect."

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:10 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	‡9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*3:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*9:00 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:15 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:30 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:05 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:55 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*12:00 p m	*12:30 p m
South Chicago Accom'odati'n	*12:30 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	8:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*9:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡*6:00 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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WILSON ON THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.

The Administration press has constantly sought to evade the charge of Know-Nothingism which has been made against Henry Wilson, and to break its force, first, by declaring that he never was a Know-Nothing; and, second, by insisting that he was not elected to the United States Senate by the Know-Nothing party, as such, but by the Anti-Nebraska party. As Senator Wilson's testimony on these points is more reliable and conclusive than the prejudiced statements of partisan organs, we propose to establish the truth of these charges by his own words, taken from the *Congressional Globe*, and contained in the reports of the debates of the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, 1855, pp. 215, 216, 238, 239, 371. In the progress of a debate between Senators Wade and Douglas, on the execution of United States laws, the latter said:

> Sir, it is fashionable to talk about your Anti-Nebraska triumphs in the free States; but I should like to know a man in any free State of this Union whom the Anti-Nebraska men have elected to either House of Congress, who was not elected by the Know-Nothings? I ask any Senator present to point me to a man of them who did not receive the Know-Nothing vote? Will the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) say that it was Anti-Nebraskaism that sent him here?

To which Mr. Wilson replied:

> The Senator from Illinois has put a direct question to me, and when a direct question is put to me, sir, I choose to answer it here or elsewhere. I answer the Senator, then, by saying that Anti-Nebraskaism did not place me where I am.

This answer ought to be categorical enough to satisfy the bitterest partisan living; but there is much more to the same point. Later in the debate, Mr. Wilson took an active part, and, as will be seen by the extracts given below, assumed to be the spokesman for the Know-Nothing party in Massachusetts, and the enunciator of its principles as far as they were affected by the question pending. In answer again to Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wilson said:

> Allusions have been made to the recent elections. The Senator from Illinois has been pleased to say here that, in his opinion, Know Nothingism has swept the Northern States, and not opposition to the Nebraska bill. It is not my purpose to underrate the power and influence of the organization to which he refers.
>
> So far as my own State is concerned, although the Know-Nothing party, as he calls it,—the American party,—have taken no position on the subject of Slavery at all, yet the sentiment of that State approaches unanimity, and I do not know of a Nebraska man in the Legislature, and I am sure there is not a Nebraska man in the delegation of the House, and on the floor of the Senate we are a unit upon the measure. As to the organization of the American party, in some sections it has had influence in favor of freedom, in other sections it has been hostile to freedom.

Mr. Douglas asked, in return, if the Know-Nothing party had been for Nebraska men for the Legislature or for Congress in any district in the free States, to which Mr. Wilson answered:

> I cannot speak for districts out of my own State. I should regret to hear that any adherent of the American party supported the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Rusk also catechised Mr. Wilson as to the policy of the Know-Nothing party with reference to the equal rights of the States under the Constitution, and the power of Congress to exclude the citizens of any State from equal rights of person and property in any of the Territories of the United States, to which Mr. Wilson gave the following answers:

> So far as I know the sentiments of the members of that party, they regard the sovereign States of this Union as equals under the Constitution. This is the true American doctrine; and I certainly think they will go for the equality of the citizens of all the States.
>
> So far as the party with which I act in Massachusetts is concerned, it has never taken any position upon this subject.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, also put a question touching the relations of Know-Nothingism to Slavery, to which Mr. Wilson replied:

> I will answer the Senator frankly. I stand here ready to answer any questions put by the Senator from Louisiana, or any other Senator. The party with which I act is a new organization. It has, so far as I know, in Massachusetts, and in all the other States, never expressed any opinion or assumed any position on the question of Slavery.

In a speech on the Tariff, delivered by Mr. Wilson during the same session, he bears further testimony, as follows:

> Sir, the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr Wade), who has just taken his seat, declares that this Tariff measure has been sprung upon the country. He is not prepared to vote upon the proposition. Upon this question he assures us he is, indeed, a "Know-Nothing." I am sorry, sir, although I have a great deal of regard for gentlemen who bear that charmed name, that we have so many "Know-Nothings" here upon this question.

We submit that Mr. Wilson is a competent witness touching his own record. His testimony shows beyond any opportunity for cavil: 1. That he was a Know-Nothing. 2. That he was elected to the Senate by Know-Nothings. 3. That he was the chief spokesman for that portion of the party in his own State. 4. That he had a great deal of regard for the "charmed name" of that party.

These facts are indisputably settled. The inference from them is obvious: that he carried out the proscriptive policy of that party, the tendency of which was to inflame popular sentiment against all foreigners, and so to influence the popular feeling and public legislation as to drive them out of the country, by making their citizenship simply intolerable. If he did not do so, then he was alike politically a hypocrite, and morally a perjurer. He was elected to the United States Senate upon Native American issues by a Legislature which stood, in both Houses, 416 Know-Nothings to 4 members of other parties. To have acted against the policy of such a constituency in any of its details would have been political hypocrisy of the most flagrant description. If he did not carry out the principles of that party, then he was morally perjured, for he had sworn to do so by solemn oath in its secret conclaves. No denials or evasions of the Grant press, no twisting or shuffling of the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Grant ticket, can change these simple facts.

A CHANGE NEEDED.

Experience has everywhere proved that the most effective check upon public corruption and dishonesty is change of Administration; and such change, under elective Governments, can hardly ever be secured except where political parties are nearly evenly divided. The plea of Renominationists everywhere is, that an officer learns more about the duties of his office the longer he remains in it. But this plea implies that it is only one who is ignorant of the duties of his office on his first election that is to make a better showing when nominated. If we elect none who are incompetent for a first term, the question of competency will never become an argument for renomination. The principle applies not merely to the President, but to the whole personnel of State, City, and County administration; to Governors, Auditors, State Treasurers, and all except purely ministerial functionaries to whom no discretion is given, and who perform merely routine duties. If a man who is a good farmer or shrewd speculator, but without legal education or judicial training, should be made Judge of our Supreme Court, he might in a month learn the routine of his duties, where and how his courts were held, and the mode of hearing causes; but to elect him to a second term would only repeat the blunders of his first term. Continuance in administrative office, therefore, does not give competency for office, for this depends mainly on education, calibre, and habits of mind. It gives merely a familiarity with the outward routine of the duties, which really is of no consequence. But the chief evil of continuance in office is, that it affords time for the growth of corrupt Rings of office-holders conspiring with each other against the Treasury and the people. Every change of Administration breaks up these Rings, and introduces men who, for a time at least, are content with the lawful pay or profits of their office. The fact that rotation stops abuses and produces honesty has always outweighed the pretence that renomination secures greater familiarity with the routine of official duty in the second term than in the first. The number of Augean stables that are cleaned out by changes of office once in two or four years is prodigious. Accounts must be brought up and squared, defalcations come to light, treasuries like that of Pennsylvania, which were supposed to contain millions, but which have secretly loaned the people's money to political bankers, are straightened out, Government gold is counted, paper balances are made good in actual money, Rings are broken up, and "fat jobs" are stopped by the retirement from power of various parties essential to their consummation. It was long continuance in office that enabled the Tammany leaders to lay their pipe so that, while no member of the Ring was taking anything for himself by vulgar theft, each was having millions piled on him by the general action and votes of all the others. It was rotation in office, turning out Sheriff O'Brien, that let daylight into the whole concern, and brought exposure on Hall, Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Garvey, Barnard, Cardozo, McCunn, Fisk, Gould, Mansfield, and the rest. Not only at Washington, but in many parts of the country, a state of affairs exists, resulting from the long continuance of one set in power, very much like that of Tammany when O'Brien was turned out of the Sheriffalty. Small things have come out here and there, like the Secor and Chorpenning affairs, which reveal glimpses of much that is hidden. We see large claims, that have been overruled by preceding Administrations, mysteriously paid or sought to be paid by this Administration, and that, too, in sums four times larger than were ever before claimed. But we do not see why these are paid nor what Ring divides the money. We shall not learn this until the more powerful of the parties are out of power. We smell an odor of financial rottenness in the appointments of a great many officers like Murphy, Leet, Casey, and others, but, until the Administration goes out of office, the whole cannot be known.

It is certain that corruption has begun its work among the most influential persons surrounding Grant. It is certain that corruption prevails in the carpet-bag Governments of the South. Wherever any one party obtains so strong a majority that its nomination is equivalent to an election, its leaders become corrupt, and rotation is the sole road to honesty. The people have always felt this instinctively. It is at the bottom of the popular desire for a "change of men" which prevails whenever there is no insuperable reason to the contrary. And never before was there a deeper or more intense desire for carrying out this principle of rotation than now.

DAWES VS. LOGAN.

Senator Logan, in his late speech at Cairo, gave the Administration version of the Chorpenning claim. According to the report in the St. Louis *Democrat*, he said: "Mr. Creswell examined the case and (1) found it amounted to $400,000. (2) If he had paid that $400,000, he would have done just what he was required to do by the act of Congress. (3) But he discovered that there was a fraud in it, and (4) he refused to pay it; and waited till Congress met, and (5) he informed Congress that it was a fraud, and (6) had it rescinded; and (7) he never paid one dollar of the claim, and it has not been paid to this day." The numbers in this quotation are inserted for convenience of comment. Senator Logan closed his defence by saying: "It would be little trouble to examine the *Congressional Globe*, or the Journal of Congress, and see if the statement is founded in fact." An examination of the *Globe* will show that, on Jan. 30, 1871, Hon. H. L. Dawes, a warm supporter of Grant, gave to the House a full history of the Chorpenning claim. The following statements are all taken from Mr. Dawes' speech:

(1.) Creswell made an award of $443,000, instead of $400,000. On one claim that had varied from $81,000 to $176,000, never exceeding the latter figures, and which had been rejected by five Postmaster Generals, he awarded $237,000. On another, for damages for the legal annulment of a contract which Chorpenning had refused to perform, he awarded him $206,000. In his testimony in behalf of this claim, in 1868, Chorpenning had been convicted of telling four distinct lies. His request was then rejected in contempt. Creswell awarded him $30,000 on the strength of a private letter to himself; $60,000 on an affidavit of his brother; and $196,000 on an affidavit by one of his employes. In these ways it was that the Postmaster General "found the case amounted to" $443,000.

(2.) The act of Congress did not require him to pay a dollar. On the contrary, by not making an appropriation, it precluded his lawfully paying a cent.

(3.) He may or may not have discovered the fraud. If he did not, he was amazingly dull. If, as Logan says, he did, he was guilty of complicity in it, for he told no one of it.

(4.) Instead of refusing to pay it, he ordered it paid, and ordered it paid out of the appropriations for the current expenses of 1871, although this was forbidden by the Constitution and by a special law of 1870.

(5.) He said not one word to Congress about its being a fraud, although Congress was in session for four weeks before he ordered the claim to be paid. The fraud was accidentally discovered by Mr. Dawes, with no help whatever from Creswell.

(6.) He did not even ask to have it rescinded. The House, on Mr. Dawes' motion, stopped the swindle.

(7.) It is very true that he never paid a dollar of the claim. The reason of this fact is seen in the joint resolution of Jan. 12, 1871, forbidding the payment already ordered by Creswell; in the resolution of Jan. 30, 1871, taking away all authority from Creswell to even examine the claim; and in the proviso which, from that day to this, has been attached to all appropriations over which Creswell can in any way get control, and which expressly forbids his using any part of them to pay the Chorpenning claims.

Senator Logan made a speech in Cairo, the other day, in which he demanded to know where all this corruption was that had been charged upon the Republican party and the Government at Washington.

If the same audience which greeted Senator Logan at Cairo could have listened to him on the 3d of March, 1871, in the House of Representatives, when he was denouncing, with stentorian voice and bristling hair, the Seneca stone-jobbers, they would have thought that our John had discovered the fount of corruption for certain. We quote a paragraph:

> MR. LOGAN. I wish to call the attention of the House to this thing. If you look around the Capital here, around the Capitol grounds, and around the Treasury Department, and see the flagging which has been put down, you will find that it is of red stone. If you knew who owned the stone quarry, you might understand why granite is not put in here. I call the attention of the House to this fact. *This is a regular job for the purpose of building a State Department out of red stone, the quarry from which it is taken being owned by certain individuals here.* Such will be the result if you agree to this.—(*Congressional Globe, Third Session, Forty-first Congress, vol. 3 page 1917.*)

It was perfectly understood by his hearers that the "regular job" referred to by Logan was put up at the White House, and a funny colloquy ensued, in which several members tried to prevail upon him to tell who the jobbers were, but he would not. Perhaps he will do so now.

Some of the inventions of the Grant papers in this campaign are sufficiently preposterous to be amusing. A Chicago organ originates the following:

> Twenty three thousand colored men, women, and children have been assassinated in different parts of the South within the last three years by the Ku-Klux Klans of that sunny region, and only here and there has one of the murderers been brought to justice.

Why not make the number twenty-three millions, and bring tears to the eyes of all of us at once! If there were twenty-three thousand negroes murdered during Grant's Administration, and only here and there has Grant brought a murderer to justice, what is he good for? Would not such a fact prove a more marvellous failure of Grant to secure peace to the South than his most ardent enemies have ever claimed? If the Grant party are determined to falsify, why don't they employ somebody who knows how?

Harper's Weekly claims to be a "journal of civilization," and the Messrs. Harper claim to be exemplary members of a Christian Church, and issue from their house large numbers of religious works. Upon what score, either of religion or civilization, can they excuse themselves for such blasphemous caricatures as that of Mr. Greeley kneeling to Satan with Christ's words underneath, that of Mr. Greeley bargaining for the Catholic vote, and that of Mr. Sumner, with distorted face, strewing flowers upon the grave of Preston S. Brooks? Caricature has certain limits, and within those limits it is a legitimate and effective means of political warfare; but, when caricature involves blackguardism, bigotry, and blasphemy combined, when it attacks religion and burlesques those sentiments which are intuitively regarded as sacred by all proper persons, it is time that the paper which thus prostitutes itself to religious and political hatreds should be discountenanced by all respectable people. There may be wide differences of opinion with regard to creeds, beliefs, and religious forms, and they may legitimately be considered as open to discussion; but there can be no apology made for indecent ridicule of those subjects which are held as sacred by all manner of religious believers, even among savage tribes. Even the Administration papers are beginning to rebuke the indecencies of *Harper's Weekly*. The Boston *Transcript* says of its recent cartoons that they are "in wretched taste and cruel misrepresentations;" and the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, one of the oldest papers in New England, indorses the statement.

On the last Saturday in July there was an open-air meeting of London workingmen in Hyde Park. The speeches, as reported, show that crude theories in political economy are as prevalent abroad as at home. To be sure, there was no prattle about abolishing interest, or having the Government—that vague, mysterious power which the average ignoramus thinks capable of everything—strike off money and distribute it in unlimited quantities. Instead of rehearsing these follies, the chief speaker, a painter, Philips by name, said that skilled laborers must have 9d an hour, because less "did not suffice for their natural wants." The absurdity of the implied declaration, that men ought to be paid according to their wants instead of according to their work, was well exposed by one Halloran, a hodman, who asked how the unskilled laborers, like himself, were to live on 5d an hour. "We have the same stomachs to fill, the same bodies to clothe, the same wives to care for, as the 'mechanics,'" quoth the shrewd Halloran, "and, since our wants are the same, we ought to be paid as much." This phase of his own belief did not please Mr. Philips and his adherents, and the meeting resolved itself into a mob, and broke up in a row.

Are there any Greeley men in Vermont, apart from the regular accessions to the Greeley movement which have been chronicled from time to time? An answer to the above question may be found in the following special despatch, which we take from the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press and Times*, a leading Administration paper:

> RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 12.—A Convention has been called by the Rutland County Republican Committee for Aug. 22, for the purpose of submitting the correspondence between the Committee and the nominees. Several of the letters are of doubtful import. The calling of the Convention causes intense excitement.

From the above it appears that the Liberal cause not only has its adherents among the public, but that it is steadily making headway among the nominees of the Conventions of the Grant party. If there are no Greeley men in Vermont, as the Grant organs pertinaciously claim, why this unusual fluttering in the very heart of the Grant camp? Why this summoning of nominees to undergo party discipline?

The Republican majority at the September election in Vermont, in 1868, was over 27,000. We think it will not be so heavy this year.

One of the founders of practical co-operation, Monsieur Leclaire, has just died in Paris. He was a master-painter. In 1842, he made his workmen partners with himself. Each man was paid by the job. At the end of the year, a certain share of the profits was distributed among the employes, in sums proportional to the amounts earned during the year. Thus a man who earned 1,500 francs received from 100 to 185 besides. The scheme has been, for thirty years, productive of the happiest results for both master and men. The latter, while making much more money, have gained in physical and mental welfare. The former has been freed from half the anxieties common to business management, and, with less supervision, has received larger profits. As long ago as 1856, John Stuart Mill, in his "Elements of Political Economy," noticed the triumphant success of M. Leclaire's plan,—a success which sixteen years' prosperity since has rendered sure.

The *Saturday Review* calls attention to a little fact connected with the Catacazy squabble. It will be remembered that the first trouble between the peppery little Russian on the one side, and Fish and Grant on the other, arose from his opposition to the Perkins claim against his Government. It appears that Judge Dent, the brother-in-law, whose thriving trade as an office-broker has been so many times exposed, "had an interest" in this claim. When the knowledge of this was conveyed to Catacazy, it was accompanied by a threat of coming trouble unless he changed his position. He did not change, and the trouble came. It would be interesting to know at what time Judge Dent became "interested," and what he paid for his share. Was the equivalent that potent influence for which Farrand paid him $2,500, and Withey $3,000? He is one of the "Dents" in the Administration of whom Senator Logan was wont to so bitterly complain.

The Constitution of Arkansas, adopted while the Fourteenth Amendment was pending, denies the ballot to "those who may be disqualified by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV." Many persons whose disabilities have been removed by the different Amnesty bills passed under the provisions of that amendment, claim the right to vote, on the very good ground that they are no longer "disqualified by Article XIV." This right, the carpet-bag Government denies them. There is no use in making a test question, for the State and Federal Courts are skilfully packed in behalf of injustice. Even without these illegally-rejected votes, the Liberal party is strong enough to carry Arkansas, with a few thousand majority to spare, provided the Clayton Ring does not put the whole State under martial law, and thus prevent Greeley men from voting at all.

There is a very mad little editor in New York. A Custom House clerk having said that he was too poor to subscribe to his paper, our little editor shrieks: "This wasp can't afford to help the workers of the district where he lives. We intend to 'smoke out' that sort of wasps. Government offices are not pastures for idle jackasses. They belong to the wheel-horses. We intend to make a Black List. It will be needed to let President Grant know, next November, who worked for him and who did not." It would be rash for Iracundus to make a "Black List" of the men who do not work for Grant. Copying the names of a vast majority of the voters of the country would be a tiresome task. Then, too, the President would scarcely be pleased with the gift of such a record. There is no use or honor in striking a man when he's down,—although the party of Hate has failed to comprehend the truth of that old saying.

As Mr. Blanton Duncan has commenced the formation of a new political party, and is inexperienced in the business, it would be well for him to begin by telling the truth in his announcements to his Bourbon friends. In his circular he says that Messrs. Greeley and Sumner pronounced the Constitution of the United States "a league with death and a covenant with hell." It was Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison who made this declaration their motto, and both these gentlemen are supporters of General Grant, with whom Mr. Blanton Duncan is also collusively engaged.

When Senator Harlan bought the Washington *Chronicle*, he hired Mrs. Barnard to write his editorials. She attacked the City Ring, which supports Grant. Mrs. Barnard was speedily dismissed for her lack of taste. She was succeeded by a Major Stanton, who, at this present moment, is a Paymaster in the army and the editor of the truly loyal *Chronicle*. His position may seem a little anomalous; but, if our Military President must use the army to aid his re-election, it is better that he should have officers detailed to write editorials for him, than detail officers, and soldiers, and Gatling guns to pack State Conventions for him.

POLITICAL.

It has been found impracticable to nominate Daniel S. Dickinson for President at the Louisville Convention.

—The New York Democratic State Committee has elected John Kelly and James S. Thayer to membership, *vice* Peter B. Sweeney and Charles G. Cornell, thrown overboard with Tweed's Tammany crowd.

—Four of the Republican State Senators of New York are outspoken Greeley men, and six more are sure to declare for Greeley before November.

—There is no longer reasonable doubt that Boston will give a large majority for Greeley, and it will probably elect two Liberal members of Congress.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Charles H. Holmes, of Albion, N. Y., a Republican member of the Fortieth Congress, says Greeley has the support of a majority of Republicans in that town.

—Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, who came within 262 of winning his way into Congress by cooked returns, will ask permission of Congress to cook the returns a little more.

—The Greeley Club at Pittsfield, Mass., is organized as follows:

> President, George W. Campbell; Vice Presidents, J. N. Dunham, and 38 others; Recording Secretary, W. H. Murray; Corresponding Secretary, R. B. Bardwell, Jr.; Treasurer, I. D. Terry; Executive Committee, George W. Campbell, George S. Willis, Jr., S. E. Nichols, W. H. Murray, Z. C. Renne, W. W. Coogan, and J. Crosby, Jr.

—W. D. Bloxham, the candidate for Governor of Florida on the Greeley ticket, is the present Lieutenant Governor, elected in 1870, but counted out by the Grant carpet-bag office-holders, who did their work so bunglingly that it undid itself. Though Bloxham will be elected in November by a large majority, the Legislature of 1870, controlled by men who hold certificates, indeed, but who were not elected to seats, will cast the vote of the State for Grant.

—Among recent accessions to Greeley, in New Hampshire, are Nat. Head, of Hooksett, late Adjutant General; Colonel John L. Kelley, of Manchester; A. W. Bartlett, of Manchester; J. B. Upham, of Portsmouth, etc.

—Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, Va., a Republican member of the last Congress, in a letter for Greeley, says:

> I trust the *Millennium* is near at hand, when peace shall prevail from Maine to California, and the past be forgotten.

—Of the nine Republican papers in the Second Congressional District of Vermont, five support Judge Steele, and four Judge Poland.

—Granville Barrere is the Grant candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Illinois, and the Peoria *Review* says:

> Mr. Barrere is a lawyer of Canton, of reputable character and mediocre talent. His attainments may be solid, but his warmest friends will scarcely claim that they are brilliant. Like the present Representative of the Fifth District, he can point to his record as a member of a Board of Supervisors, and we confess that we have heard nothing against it. He makes a very respectable Supervisor.

—Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, does not support Grant for re-election, although Grant supports Governor Jacob for re-election.

—This is no time for men to roost on fences. Mr. Hassaurek's feat of balancing will win him neither honor nor profit. Come down.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* wants to know if the Alex. E. Barber, (colored), candidate for Congress in New Orleans, is the Alex. E. Barber who was employed as a porter in a Cincinnati hat store, a few years ago, and discharged for an offence not unlike that of Peeping Tom of Coventry.

—William T. Jones, Delegate of Wyoming, has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Two-Term party.

—The Republican mismanagers are busying themselves just now in franking circulars to the Bourbon Democracy, soliciting a bolt from Baltimore. They are the principal operators, in fact, for the Louisville Convention. Grant's reserve furnishes the money.—*St. Louis Times.*

—Our friend, Colonel Blanton Duncan, has sued the Chicago *Tribune* for $100,000, the amount due him for recent defamation of character. If Blanton recovers, as he certainly will, the party of the True Faith will have a campaign fund sufficient to lift it above want. When Mr. Duncan receives his pay from Grant for services rendered he will doubtless be inclined to regard this as a favorable year for small people.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—General John A. Logan said, in his Tuesday night speech, that Horace Greeley favored the scheme of paying, out of the United States Treasury, the late slaveholders the value of their slave property. Every intelligent man knows this to be false; but Logan was talking to an ignorant audience of negroes and prejudiced white men, and he deliberately lied.—*Cairo Bulletin.*

PERSONAL.

The Marquis of Bute cannot be induced to ride on horseback, having a superstitious dread.

—Ristori's daughter, who accompanied her in America, is about to marry a wine-merchant.

M. Thiers' daughter is a very interesting young lady of about 21, and very popular in Parisian society.

—Vic. Woodhull is very indignant at not having any Electoral ticket in the field, and is bound to revolutionize New Jersey—or marry in the attempt.

—New Haven papers announce the death of "Father Goodwin," the well-known compiler of legislative statistics.

—Dr. Holmes' experience with public libraries is, that the first volume of the book he inquires for is out, unless he happens to want the second, when that is out.

—Parepa Rosa has received the Beethoven gold medal from the London Philharmonic Society, at whose concert, recently, she sang, with great effect, the "Ah, Perfido."

—In a recent note, Mr. Bright takes pains to contradict a rumor that he would not again offer himself as a Parliamentary candidate for Birmingham.

—Professor Richard Owen, of the State University at Bloomington, Ind., has been elected President of the Purdue University, at Lafayette.

—President Cummings, of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct., yesterday sailed for Europe, to enjoy a year's vacation.

—The Right Rev. William Henry Elder, D. D., Bishop of Natchez, who has been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Catholic Church, in the United States, was born at Baltimore in 1812, and consecrated Bishop of Natchez in 1857.

—A few merchants, chiefly of the north of England, numbering in all, I believe, some half dozen, have persuaded the Rev. James Martineau to accept a present of £5,000 as a mark of their sense of his labors in the cause of religion and philosophy.

The Electoral Vote.

In answer to all correspondents: Cut out and preserve this revised table of Electoral votes, and of party majorities in the several States in elections last held:

States.	Electors.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
Alabama	10	......	1 771
Arkansas	6	2 712	......
California	6	5,051	......
Connecticut	6	28	......
Delaware	3	......	2,476
Florida	4	614	......
Georgia	11	......	26 863
Illinois	21	22,589	......
Indiana	15	......	2,868
Iowa	11	41 284	......
Kansas	5	20,162	......
Kentucky	12	......	37,153
Louisiana	8	24 777	......
Maine	7	10,631	......
Maryland	8	......	15,135
Massachusetts	13	13 465	......
Michigan	11	16,785	......
Minnesota	5	14,984	......
Mississippi	8	24,049	......
Missouri	15	......	41,838
Nebraska	3	2 478	......
Nevada	3	......	1,053
New Hampshire	5	1,170	......
New Jersey	9	......	5,979
New York	35	13,318	......
North Carolina	10	1,300	......
Ohio	23	16,084	......
Oregon	3	846	......
Pennsylvania	29	14 575	......
Rhode Island	4	1,153	......
South Carolina	7	33,534	......
Tennessee	12	......	34 479
Texas	8	......	24,279
Vermont	5	21,3[illegible]9	......
Virginia	11	......	2,239
West Virginia	5	......	2,857
Wisconsin	10	9,329	......
Total	366		
Necessary to a choice	184		

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Hunters report prairie chickens very abundant this season.

—The tenth artesian well has just been successfully completed at Ottawa.

—The Temperance men of the Sixteenth Senatorial District have nominated John Dale, of Kankakee, for the Legislature.

—Robert Hitt, of Washington, (formerly of Chicago,) has purchased, for $3,500, the buildings of Rock River Seminary,—Ogle County, in behalf of persons interested in a revival of the institution under better auspices.

—A. Bowman, a farmer living near Young America, returned home, the other day, to find that his wife had flown with the hired man, and that $60 had gone with them.

—Peaches and apples are so plentiful in this vicinity that it requires no money at all to procure a supply at any time. Ten cents a bushel only asked for apples in the country. Cider is worth 15 cents a gallon.—*Virden Record.*

—Arrangements are nearly consummated by which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Peoria & Rock Island, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads unite in building a Union Passenger Depot on the same block, and near the same location of the present passenger depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. In this arrangement the Chicago & Rock Island and the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville roads are not parties.—*Peoria Review.*

WISCONSIN.

All accounts agree that the winter wheat was never better; spring wheat is not as much damaged as was feared; and corn will be a good crop.

—A destructive hail storm visited the portion of St. Croix County near Jewett's Mills last Tuesday night, and extended north to the county line. The great quantity of hail destroyed all the grain, grass, corn, and other crops, also killing chickens and other fowls that were exposed to the storm.

IOWA.

The corner on wheat in Chicago continues to affect the market in this city. The upward tendency is hailed with satisfaction by our farmers, who are rushing their grain into market as fast as they can get it threshed.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil, 15th.*

—The chisels used for breaking chains of rock in the rapids weigh from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds each,—are about fifteen feet long and one foot in diameter. They make eight strokes to the minute, and their sharp "click" can be heard for miles along the river, both day and night.—*Davenport Gazette.*

MINNESOTA.

Henry C. Butler, of Rochester, has been appointed Register of Bankruptcy.

—Work is temporarily suspended on the Pembina branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

—The people of Jordan, the rival of Shakopee, have subscribed between seven and eight thousand dollars with which to build a Court House in case they should win in the county seat fight.

—Captain Brown will head a party of eighteen in a survey of the Minnesota River from Yellow Medicine *via* Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, to the Red River of the North, with a view to ascertain whether uninterrupted navigation can be established.

MICHIGAN.

A village census now being taken shows a rapid increase in the population of Kalamazoo.

—East Saginaw will derive its water supply from the mouth of the Tittabawassee, where it empties into the Saginaw River.

—Within a radius of six miles of Portage Lake there is available metallic wealth sufficient to sustain 100,000 people, and pay a big interest on $100,000,000.

—Grasshoppers, with more than an intelligent look, terrible appetites, and bodies varying from one to ten inches in length, gambol over the fields in Keweenaw County.

The Suez Canal.

PARIS, July 31.—The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held here to-day. Five hundred and eight shareholders were present, representing 61,130 shares and 2,173 votes. The Chairman, M. de Lesseps, read the report, according to which the revenue last year was 13,726,074 francs, and the expenditure 15,918,000 francs. During the first six months of 1872 the revenue was 7,240,000 francs, and the expenditure is estimated at 1,300,000 francs a month, or 16,000,000 up to the 31st December. The estimated revenue for the year is 22,000,000 francs, leaving a profit of 6,550,000 francs, in consequence of the new mode of applying tariffs. Eight hundred and eighty-seven vessels passed through the canal during the first six months of 1872, producing 7,244,000 francs, or an increase of 45 per cent on the preceeding half-year. Ships of the largest tonnage can pass through the canal without any fresh works having to be executed. The calculation of the tariff on the basis of the gross tonnage instead of the net tonnage has produced since the 1st of July an increase of 50 per cent in the receipts. After reading the report, several shareholders moved a resolution, proposing: 1. The dismissal of the present Board of Directors. 2. The substitution of the cubic metre for the gross tonnage in applying the tariff. The first proposal was rejected without discussion, and the second was rejected after an animated debate. The meeting voted, by 1,410 against 669, a resolution maintaining the tariff as applied since the 1st of July.

—The suicide mania has extended to horses. A valuable equine in Massachusetts, recently took a farewell look at his fellow-workmen, walked down to the wharf and sprang off into the sea. He had been kindly used, but was the victim of insanity.

MY SUMMER OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER EIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCOTLAND.

The work of the International Prison Congress being over, and the heat of the great metropolis having become exhausting, I set my face, a fortnight ago, toward the Highlands of Scotland. A hasty chronicle of impressions and experiences gathered in a ten days' trip will make, I hope, a more agreeable "service" for the readers of these papers than any metropolitan melange I could contrive for them while the dog days last.

In leaving London, I did, indeed, but anticipate by a few days the exodus of those who make up—not in numbers, but in importance—the microcosm which is called by that name. With the last days of July there will depart thence the fashion and the grandeur of that city. Peers and parvenus alike will desert their usual haunts for country castles and villas, for the hillside and seaside; and London will be given up to the can't-get-away population, and the still many visitors whom "the season" does not greatly influence in their choice of time for seeing the great metropolis.

The choice of routes for Scotland is almost as bewildering as that which embarrasses one in New York who desires to get to Chicago. There are several great lines of railway stretching to the northward of the United Kingdom, and either by direct ways, or by judicious combinations of facilities, conveying you to the Scottish capital.

ONE OF COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

I was encouraged, by all I had heard of the excellence of Messrs. Cook & Son as managers of Home and Continental trips, to put myself into their hands for the Scottish adventure. They had advertised for the latter part of July, "a personally-conducted tour to the Scottish Highlands." This was what I wanted; and the choice of railway routes, of points of departure, of hotels by the way, of guides on the Moors, and all the *et cetera* of pleasure-travel,—making of it rather pain,—would be shifted from my mind to that of Mr. Cook, if he were to be, as it turned out he was, the Ajax of the party.

I joined the party at the grand rendezvous in Edinburgh, making my way thither by the route which my book of tickets designated, on the great Midland Railway, connecting on the borders of Scotland with the extensive and admirably-managed system of the North British Company.

My desire being to see the intermediate English landscape, I travelled by other than express trains, and lingered first at Leeds, and then again at the almost border city of Carlisle. Halfway to the first named of these cities, I was tempted to pause at Leicester, rich in historical associations with the old Saxon Heptarchy, and having especial interest for me as once the home of Robert Hall, the most eloquent English preacher of his day. I passed it by, however, and could not be swerved from the direct line by Nottingham beyond it, with Newstead Abbey close at hand, now, however, kept with a niggardly narrowness almost from the stranger's eye,—or even by Derby, (Darby,) is beautifully situated on the Derwent. "On to" Leeds I pressed, and 200 miles of English Railway travelling even in a "first-class" carriage, proved enough for my half day's jaunt.

LEEDS

gave me, I suppose, a just average idea of many English manufacturing towns. It is not so black as Manchester, but still smoky enough from its abounding tall chimneys rising from the mills wherein are wrought the blankets, wools, and fine cloths known and used the round world over. Wool is exhaustively treated in Leeds, and a great part of a population of over 200,000 people depends for support on the wool "clip" and the loom.

Among the public buildings I visited at Leeds was the splendid Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where every year scientific lectures are given by the first men of science in England. It was there, if I mistake not, that Huxley delivered his charming lecture, "On a Piece of Chalk." Leeds got its Parliamentary borough-honors very late, for, although it sent of old a man to Cromwell's Parliament, it had no representation in the existing Parliamentary system until after the passage of the Reform bill, in 1832.

CARLISLE.

I had only a mid-day glimpse or two, of this fine old town, at whose feet three rivers—the Eden, the Petrel, and the Caldron—mingle their waters. It *was* a border-fortress of the stormy times that ante dated the fusion of England and Scotland, and within its fastnesses, the English, as within those of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Scottish refugees found shelter and protection from pursuing foes. Its fine old castle and cathedral are in much better preservation than most buildings of their period, and give the visitor, however great his hurry, pleasant views and impressions of the town.

From Carlisle northward, the scenery takes on a most picturesque aspect, and with a thrill of pleasing delight, I looked upon the Tweed beyond whose narrow waters lay the romantic land of Sir Walter Scott, and Robert Burns, and—name worthy to be linked with theirs in memory of Sir William Wallace. A tide of memories flowed over my soul, and I was almost persuaded to shut my eyes to the swiftly-varying cultures of hill and valley, and indulge in waking dreams of the times of the Bruce, of the ill-fortunes of the hapless Mary, or of the mystical adventures of Fitz James and Roderick Dhu. I do not remember, in all my life, to have been more profoundly and pleasantly stirred to emotion than I was as the too rapid railway train glided by "Gretna Green," and I felt for the moment as if I had run away to be married clandestinely there to the "Lady of the Lake," or else to Wordsworth's "Highland Girl," and was off for the "honeymoon."

MELROSE AND ABBOTSFORD.

It was a most tantalizing, although charming, glimpse of Melrose Abbey, which I caught from the railway-station, soon after crossing the Tweed; and, while I saw the chiselled stone and clustering ivy in the full glow of the afternoon sun, I recalled the lines of him,—equi-distant between whose stately dwelling place and narrow tomb the ruins of Melrose stand:

> If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
> Go visit it in the pale moonlight.

It was the hope of an opportunity to do this on my return that beguiled me into passing on without at once stopping for Abbotsford on the one hand, and Dryburgh on the other, the two great earthly abodes of Sir Walter Scott. Let me say here that, while I did not, in the end, achieve the moonlight visit to "fair Melrose," I spent the last of my Scottish *days* there; and brighter, dearer [illegible] than any other memories of Scotia's hills and vales, "of moorland and loch, of ruined castles and ivy-clad minsters, of battle-fields and legendary spots," are the recollections, now so fresh in my mind, of the haunts of him whose wizard pen wrote his memorials and Scotland's alike, on the heart of the world for all time. Details of my day at Abbotsford would be out of place in this hasty chronicle. The granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott is living there, and the place is kept up in a style worthy of its fine baronial character. The two fascinating ruined Abbeys—Melrose and Dryburgh—are only four miles apart. They are both diligently kept from all avoidable ravage of hand or foot. Only Time has the freedom of havoc there, and even his touch, with winds and storms, is sometimes atoned for or mollified with a little cement, and careful readjustment of tumbling fragments.

One wonders naturally that Sir Walter's tomb is not at the Abbey nearest his home, until he is reminded that his ancestors were buried at Dryburgh. There, side by side, lie the ashes of the great novelist, his wife, his son, and his biographer, "with sombre stone and clambering ivy girt."

The valley of the Tweed is a place for a poet to linger in. I think I saw nothing fairer beneath the Scottish sky. I say not nothing grander, but just nothing *fairer*. I would not do the scene the disrespect of riding in a hired hack from one sacred spot to another, but I walked amid hedge-rows sweet with the breath of blossomed eglantine and waving blue-bells,—now along the banks of the chanting Tweed, and now across its pebbly bed,—between Melrose and Abbotsford on the one side, and between Melrose and Dryburgh on the other. So I paid my reverence to the memory of "Waverly."

EDINBURGH.

If Scotland charmed me at its very borders, as I have confessed it did, it added thrall to thrall as I entered its romantic chief city on the afternoon of a day sunny indeed, but not sweltering with heat. The great station of the North British Railway Company lies in a depression between the two grand divisions of Edinburgh, the old and the new cities. Emerging at once from this hollow, with its bewilderment of trains, cabs, porters, and other railway belongings, the stranger gazes on a grand array of splendid buildings on both sides of a terraced garden. The rich Gothic monument, with which Edinburgh has honored itself in honoring Sir Walter Scott, rises just before him; and all around is elegance and beauty, instead of the ordinary accessories of a suburban railway station. The imposing edifice of the National Bank,—the College of the Free Church on the one side, and on the other the grand *facade* of Prince street, with its hotels and flying banners, stretching away to Colton Hill and its crested structures,—these all impress the eye and the mind with a sense of picturesqueness which I do not remember anywhere else to have realized from my first view of a city.

Before entering Edinburgh, indeed, the grand outlying attractions of the place had taken hold of my fancy and feeling. There was the lofty peak of Arthur's Seat, just behind and above the majestic Salisbury Crag, whose stern battlements engird the town; there, also, was the splendid Castle, on its own rocky height,—in gazing intently upon which I had well nigh let Holyrood Palace slip from my divided and bewildered sight.

Half an hour after I had dispensed with the dust and hunger of a long journey, I was on the crag, on the battlements, of the Castle; and, late into the shadows of that beautiful evening, I traversed the terraces of Edinburgh, surprised here and there at the elegance and variety of the new city, as I had been, on the other hand, at the quaint ways and windings of the old town.

No description, but only an instantaneous *photograph*, of the Scottish capitol, is my purpose. It is a romantic city. Call London a magnificent city, Paris a beautiful city; and equally true will it be to call Edinburgh a picturesque city. Its Colton Hill, with noble memorials of Burns, Nelson, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart; its sublime castled rock, or rocky castle, as you choose; its sweep on sweep of terraced streets; its grand old pile of Holyrood, all striped from its foundations to its chimney-pots in historic fascinations; its quaint old "Iron Church," where Chalmers poured forth his sublime soul in most unmitigated Scotch brogues; its old rambling ways and "wynds," chief of which is the Cowgate (or, as the old Edinburghers say, the "*Coogate*"), crowded for a mile with the din and dirt, the toil and traffic, the multitudinous women and bairns, the whole *insignia* of the low life of the city; its beautiful parks and gardens, glowing with verdure and bloom—all these and many more characteristics, which I must not even mention for want of space, individualize and crown the metropolis of Scotland with a peculiar interest and a charm that I think every visitor would confess to be as unique as it certainly is resistless.

My window in the quaint, well-ordered, and not exorbitant-priced hotel known as the Coburn (though written and printed always the Cockburn!), commanded a view of the grand promenade of Prince street and its delightful gardens, and thence I could look upon a gay panorama of monument and palace not tiresome to the eye.

In the beautiful gardens of Prince street, in the portion always open to the public, I saw the characteristic Scottish game of bowls. It is played with balls like those of ten-pins, on a perfectly smooth turf. A white ball lies on the mark, and the player's aim is to get his ball the closest to it of all competitors. To hit it may be fortunate, but it may, also, only result in a wider separation of the two than if no actual contact had been made. Each player on both sides throws a set of balls, and the *tact* is to make winding throws, in which you sometimes fancy the ball will quit the sward for the gravel, but it makes its way, in the end, to the goal, the more surely, perhaps, for its swerve.

The pleasantest personal interview I had in Edinburgh was with the almost venerable William Chambers, the surviving partner of the well known house of W. & R. Chambers, and the biographer of the deceased brother. I was touched, and at the same time a little amused, when the silvery-haired old man, in his friendly Scotch tones, expressed his regret that he could not at that moment leave his desk to go with me about the city, and especially to show me the great improvement made since, as Mayor of the city five years ago, he inaugurated a series of most beneficent renovations of certain old "wynds," too gloomy and perilous as they were to be perpetuated. Just now they are developing into splendid streets and noble architectural ornaments, at a serious civic outlay, and to the broad economy of William Chambers, who, with his printing presses and his pen, aided by the sleeping partner of the firm (I use the term in a *grave* sense, it will be evident), has done much for Scottish literature, and more for the broader literature and development of the English-speaking race. About as many distinct volumes as he numbered years of life, to wit: seventy, may be credited to the hand of Robert Chambers, in all of which the tact and skill of his more business-like brother had some share. To both of them, the dead and the living, honor is justly due, and for my part, gratefully paid.

COOK'S LOCUSTS' GATHERING.

The Coburn was a busy scene one Wednesday eve, when the Scottish "gloaming" made it still light at 10 o'clock. From various parts the excursionists were gathering at this hotel, the outgrowth almost of Cook's enterprise. Twenty-five years has this veteran purveyor managed tours, and his name in Scotland is a synonym of fidelity, tact, and good nature. His parties, when mustered and led by himself, as on rare occasions they are, are numerous, and he is so apt in securing for them the best hotel, steamboat, and extra accommodations, that other and outside parties are sometimes left out in the cold in consequence. Hence, and for their general ravage of larders and butteries as they go in their swarms, his troops are honored with the sobriquet of "Cook's Locusts," and I think I have heard them less poetically nick-named "Cook's Cannibals." With a body of these devourers, I had resolved, for two chief reasons—expedition and economy—to make an alliance, and I did so at Edinboro', entering then and there, upon a week's tour into the Highlands and the Northern Hebrides, of which my next letter will be a memorial.

ROBERTSON'S RUIN.

Something About the Earlier History of the Fallen Preacher—A Long Career of Sin and Indulgence—A Guess at the Veiled Lady.

Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. (Aug. 5), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Seeing some remarks in your journal as to the clerical scandal of the Rev. Gilbert Hamilton Robertson, and which have been extensively copied into the papers of this vicinity, and this being the native place of the gentleman, as also the place where his relatives and connections still reside, your correspondent has taken the liberty of giving to your numerous readers some additional facts in the case, facts both antecedent and subsequent to the matters detailed in your columns.

And, in the first place, allow me to correct at least the errors of fact into which you have fallen in regard to the status and marriage relations of the man. First, he has never been given the title of D. D., and does not claim the same; and, secondly, his father-in-law is not an M. D., as stated by you, but a D. D., viz.: the Rev. Dr. Beveridge, Professor in the Divinity College in Xenia, Ohio.

Young Robertson received his academical education at the Argyle Academy, of this place, graduated at Union College, in this State, and received his license to preach at Xenia, Ohio, under the tutelage of his reverend father-in-law and associates. He was never, that we ever heard of, noted for any great degree of scholarship, but, having a very retentive memory, and possessing a good voice and a good address, he always shone as a declaimer, and in this way managed to glide along through his various curriculums, and to come out a preacher of some considerable note. Throughout his whole life he has been distinguished and known as a hypocritical pretender to piety and religion, particularly by those most intimately acquainted with him, well calculated, however, to deceive old deacons and deaconesses, assuming in the pulpit the piety of a saint, but conducting himself out of it with the license and abandon of a Don Juan. Frivolity, jesting, drunkenness, if not licentiousness, have been his prevailing and besetting sins. His first ministerial settlement was in this county and State, and rumor has it that, when installed in his first charge, he was compelled to steady himself by holding on to the railing of the altar. After remaining a year or two at this his first charge, he was called to the City of Troy, in this State; but, before going, a committee of gentlemen from the Troy congregation, not known to him, as they supposed, took seats in his church at some evening service, with a view to test his talents as a sermonizer, and to report to their congregation the result. But they had not come unheralded, and Robertson, it is said, surpassed himself upon this occasion so much that the enthusiasm of his own congregation was heightened in the same proportion as the Troy congregation was stimulated by the committee's report, and the sequel of the matter was that Mr. R. left his country congregation for the city; but rumor says again that the reverend gentleman, upon the occasion of preaching before the said committee, and when passing out of the church, whispered to one of his irreverent hearers "that he hoped the d—d fools were now satisfied."

At Troy, Mr R. managed to sustain himself as a sermonizer and preacher for a year or two, when he was sent, or permitted, to go South for a time as Chaplain, where, rumor again says, he enjoyed a good time among the boys card playing, drinking, and carousing to such an extent that, when he returned to his charge in Troy again, his habits of drinking became permanent, and he was compelled to leave the congregation under a thick cloud of obloquy and disgrace. After this, our clergyman floated around loose for a year or two, sometimes in the East and then in the West, and we hear of him supplying a pulpit in Sandwich, Ill., for a year, and then going to Springfield, the capital of the State, and while there receiving pressing calls from St. Louis and from Louisville, the latter of which he accepts, leaving Springfield, however, in disgrace, as stated by you. So much for the gentleman's antecedents. Now for some facts subsequent to leaving Louisville, as repeated in your columns.

It was there stated that Mr. R., when he left Louisville, "was going East for pleasure." This intention of the gentleman was carried out, so far as the fact of "coming East" was concerned. He did come East, and to his friends in this town, where he remained about a week, having the impudence of the Devil and the hypocrisy of the Pharisee, preached most splendidly to one of our United Presbyterian congregations upon the Sunday before your expose appeared in our local papers. Upon the facts appearing in the papers the poor man left for parts unknown. Where gone, and what his future may be, God only knows. His parents are dead and gone, and will not, therefore, be affected by his disgrace, but his brothers and sisters, and more remote relatives, who still reside here, and who listened with pride and joy to his "splendid sermon" of the Sabbath spoken of, how has their pride and joy been suddenly turned into mourning and appalled at the hypocrisy and disgrace of their kinsman. The sympathy of the whole community will rest upon the disgraced wife who has hitherto (wife-like) clung to her rotten and diseased supporter "through good and through ill report," and who, like the ivy vine, still hugs the fallen trunk of the once mighty oak!

But it may be asked who was the veiled woman mentioned in the papers as having accompanied our gay Lothario from Chicago to Louisville, and with whom he has been thus ignominiously and disgracefully associated and connected. Of course your correspondent cannot be supposed to know the facts and data given being so meagre and few. Madam Rumor, however, has it that no other than a female well known in these parts, and who was born and reared in this vicinity, and to whom Mr. R. was in his youthful days not only very much attached, but actually espoused to as his first love. The lady's name is ———; she has never married, and is now, and has always been, a rather handsome, better than ordinary good-looking female, beautiful in form and expression, a dark-eyed brunette, and aged about [illegible] years. It is well known that this lady has been residing at or near the city of Chicago for some time past, and as first impressions are most lasting, particularly those of a tender kind, it would not be strange that in this case "The scent of the rose hangs round it still;" and that this veiled lady was no less a personage than our hero's former inamorata.

Of course this is mere conjecture, founded simply upon the facts and data stated above. We would not do this lady injustice, and therefore we cheerfully state we have nothing to urge against her character for chastity or in any other respect save one, and that one failing was when she was much younger than she now is, and upon this one failing "hangs a tale." It is a well-authenticated fact in the history of these two persons, that Robertson's and Miss ——'s marriage was broken off on account of a habit of profanity possessed by the lady, and which Robertson alleged was wholly inconsistent with a minister's wife, and which was so fixed and incorrigible in her that neither bribes or promises on his part, nor love nor advantageous marriage on her's, could, or at least did, in this case, subdue her passion for this most unnatural and detestable vice.

So our two lovers parted, Robertson allying himself to the Professor's daughter, and Miss —— remaining single; and if first love never dies, as poets sing, who knows but our hero and heroine are cursed by the spell "of unrequited love!"

A MAGNIFICENT SWINDLER.

Henry Davidson Robs His Employers of $600,000, Goes into Business and Forgery, Fails for $4,000,000, Absconds, is Caught, and Blows His Brains Out.

Henry Davidson, the son of a retired army agent, received an excellent education, and after having graduated at King's College, London, obtained a situation as assistant bookkeeper in the firm of S. W. Silver & Co., of Cornhill, in that city. After the lapse of two years, the senior bookkeeper, George H. [illegible], died, and Davidson became the principal bookkeeper of the firm.

The cash receipts of the house averaged 500 pounds a day. The books were kept by single entry. He was assistant cashier as well as bookkeeper. When the customers called in to pay their accounts, in the absence of the cashier, Davidson received the money. Instead of entering it in the cash book, he often credited the customer in the ledger with the amount and put the money in his pocket. His abstractions averaged fifty pounds a day, and at the end of eight years he had stolen from the firm one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The amount he had carefully invested in consols from time to time, so that in 1869, with the interest that had accumulated thereon, he was worth seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. He decided to remain with the firm for twelve months without abstracting any amount whatever, in order that he might cover up his tracks if it became necessary.

Fortune favored him, and no suspicion rested on his honesty. He lived in a very quiet manner, and no ostentatious extravagance was detected in his habits. In the spring of 1870 he resigned his situation, and entered into partnership with a friend of his, named Gordon, who had previously been an attorney in the city, but then retired from the practice of the law. They established themselves in Lombard street, as general merchants, shipping goods on a gigantic scale to all parts of the world. Their speculations in iron were enormous, and in one month, owing to a great decline in the value of pig iron, they lost £100,000.

In the London money market warrants pass as readily as greenbacks with us. Davidson got blank warrants printed, and, filling them up with 10,000 tons of iron which they were supposed to represent, and which were, according to the warrants, lying on the London wharves, he proceeded to Messrs. Barrett, Hoare & Co., the bankers of Butcher Lane, and obtained £30,000 on them. The £30,000 was duly paid into the hands of Davidson & Gordon, and was speedily followed up by meeting their acceptances as they fell due. From Smith, Payne & Smithy; Barclay, Bevon, Tritton & Co.; Roger Cunliffe, and the London Discount Company, Davidson obtained over $1,000,000 on forged warrants. Roger Cunliffe, rather shrewder than some of the London bankers, having noticed an extraordinary amount of Davidson & Gordon's acceptances offered for discount, began to examine his securities. He sent his clerk to the various wharves where the iron represented on the warrants was supposed to be lying. The clerk reported that there was no iron lying at any of the wharves. In fact the warrants were forgeries. The clerk then interviewed the wharfagers whose names were attached to the warrants, and, although the signatures were not genuine, they were exceedingly well imitated.

Roger Cunliffe, who is a Quaker, being a creditor for over £100,000 on forged warrants, did not deem it advisable to act in a hasty manner. He called the clerk into his private office, and enjoined on him the most absolute secrecy as to what he knew of the affair, and made him a present of £50. Mr. Cunliffe addressed a note to Mr. Davidson, requesting him to call at his office at 8 o'clock in the evening, a very unusual hour for a London broker, as he wished a private interview with him on matters of the highest importance. On receipt of the note Davidson was well aware that some discoveries had been made, but he put a bold front on it. Davidson knew that Roger Cunliffe was likely to look at the matter in a business point of view. It would not answer Cunliffe's interests to prosecute Davidson and lose £100,000. At 8 o'clock in the evening on the 8th of May, 1871, Davidson was admitted in the private office of Cunliffe, in Lombard street. He told Davidson that he held him responsible for all the transactions that Davidson & Gordon had with his firm, for he regarded Mr. Gordon as a mere figure head. He went on to tell him that he had robbed him of £100,000, and that he could send him into penal servitude for life, but he did not propose to do this, provided that he acted under his transactions, and liquidated the debt he owed him. The prospect of being sent into penal servitude for life, was not very agreeable to Davidson, and he listened attentively to Cunliffe's proposal.

It was arranged that Cunliffe should advance £100,000 more, to make up the forged warrants that the other bankers held; that Cunliffe should be the reference for Davidson's firm; that he would give such a reference as would assure unlimited credit; that they should purchase in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham £1,000,000, and consign the same to New York, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, taking advances of two-thirds of the invoice price; that the £200,000 which the firm would owe Roger Cunliffe, as soon as he had advanced him the further sum of £100,000 (which he did advance on the ensuing day) should be repaid out of the advances which Davidson's firm would obtain from the merchants taking charge of the consignments. Davidson & Gordon acted on these instructions, purchasing goods to an enormous amount, and taking advances from various London merchants to the extent of £750,000. They paid Roger Cunliffe £20,000, leaving him a creditor to the extent of £180,000. In January of this year they suspended payment with a liability of £800,000.

That very day Mr. Gordon threw himself into the Regent's Canal, and his body was not recovered until two weeks afterward. But Henry Davidson was not so easily frightened. With £20,000 in his pocket he went to Havre, and embarked on board the Ville de Paris for New York. He stayed at the Grand Central Hotel for about a month, when he thought himself shadowed by a detective. He had become acquainted with a lady of extreme beauty, by the name of Thompson, and he was in the habit of taking long walks with her. The man he thought was a detective shadowing his was a lover of the widow. He got alarmed and took passage on the Hermann for Bremen. From Bremen he went to Dieppe, where unfortunately for himself, he was met by Roger Cunliffe's son. He had Davidson arrested as an absconding bankrupt, and he was placed on the cars for Rouen, his left arm being handcuffed to the *gendarme*. About six miles from Dieppe, as he was passing through a tunnel, he drew a Colt's revolver from his breast pocket, and placing it to his forehead, fired three shots. His body was taken to London and buried at Highgate Cemetery.

America the Jews' Palestine.

The *Jewish Messenger* of this city, announcing that the Fast of Ab, the "black fast" in the Jewish calendar, will be celebrated next Tuesday, observes: While not observed in this country as generally as formerly, it yet forms a prominent ceremonial, and with many of our readers will be rigorously kept this year. While it commemorates other events in our history, its special feature is in remembrance of the destruction of Jerusalem and the subversion of our nationality, and there are not few in Israel who mourn over these historic events and pray for a restoration.

For such the fast retains its olden influence, and from night to night the conformist refrains from food and drink, and spends hours in chanting lamentations, and uttering the liturgical prayers composed for the occasion. To them the fast has a solemn significance, and the aspirations for a return to Palestine and a revival of the Hebrew kingdom are sincere and undying. The average American Israelite views the fast in another light, and regards little its claims on his attention. Twenty years ago the dissenters were few in the land. The Ninth of Ab was solemnized as a strict fast with hardly an exception, and it almost equalled in importance the great Day of Atonement. Now how comparatively rare are the instances of its strict observance!

So runs the world. Our modern Jew thinks little of Palestine and its ancient glory; and as for our restoration, the thought never enters his brain. *America is his Palestine.* The future must take care of itself.

LONDON.

The African Mystery---Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone.

Venality of the French Press---A Ducal "Irvingite."

The Presbyterian "Martyr"---Edwin James on the United States.

LONDON, Aug 1.

MR. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The incarnate mystery of the hour is Mr. Stanley, of the New York *Herald*. English society is divided about him. Has he seen Dr. Livingstone or not? Was the individual whose letters to Mr. Bennett have driven Dr. Livingstone's old friends to despair, another correspondent of the New York *Herald*, sent on in advance in order that he might be interviewed? The first people to be incredulous were the Americans. "'Tis all New York *Herald* humbug!" said one of the leading members of the American deputation to the late Prison Congress, to me, when the news first arrived. But, before he left for home, even that doubting brother had begun to believe. He told me, the last thing, that, after all, he was inclined to think that Stanley had found him. Anyway, the difficulties are enormous. It is not too much to say that not one single friend of Livingstone's believes he is the author of the letters brought here by Mr. Stanley. Unable to explain, they suggest that possibly Mr. Stanley wrote them out, and Dr. Livingstone signed them. Others will tell you that the great traveller has fallen under the charms of an African county, and is rearing a dusky race in the vicinity of Ujiji. What is an unsophisticated individual to think? The letters attributed to Livingstone are full of abuse of individuals; their geographical information, the President of the Royal Geographical Society says, is simply "impossible;" and no one conceives that the Doctor, in his right senses, could have penned the trash upon general subjects which goes under his name. It's a pretty mess. If the victims of a hoax, we have, at all events, plenty of companions. You should see the newspapers. "Look here!" they exclaimed. "With our wretched red-tape and officialism, we could do nothing; but this clever American, single-handed, comes on the scene, and the task is done." We have scolded ourselves, and sneered at ourselves according to the national custom. There was no jealousy, no distrust. If we are uneasy now it is because of our bewilderment at the internal evidence. "It is delightful," says one writer satirically, "to feel sure that our great traveller is safe and well, pursuing his way in a cheery spirit through the immense wildernesses of the African Continent, and that he has vigor and leisure to compose such letters, column after column in length interspersed with quotations, Americanisms, and humorisms as are now spicing the journals of New York. Yet, in order not to discredit these effusions, but only check an implicit belief in their pure and simple authenticity, we are bound to examine the latest of them by a little light of internal evidence, which undoubtedly shakes our convictions. We ask Livingstone's personal acquaintances, we ask those who have read his books, whether this resembles him? It may, of course, be his; we are far from denying it; he may, in one of his careworn journeys, have sat down in a robust mood to indite so exhilarating an account of himself; but it would really seem as though he had found comfortable quarters in some oasis of 'Southeastern Central Africa' (*poste restante*, we presume), and educated himself for a fortnight on laughing gas."

But then there is Dr Kirk's confidence in the seriousness of the letters; the all but impossibility of hoaxing the folks at Zanzibar;—in short, the theory that Mr. Stanley is hoaxing us is more difficult of credence than the theory that all is perfectly straightforward and honest. Before this reaches you, the truth must be out. But, in any case, you should know the stage of things,—all is now to Mr. Stanley's credit if he comes forth from the trial undamaged. I may add, simply as part of the history of the case, that M. Thiers observed to a friend of mine who happened to be in his company two days ago, that he (M. [illegible]) ... that Mr Stanley had seen Dr. Livingstone. This explains the absence of an invitation on the part of M. Thiers to Mr. Stanley while the latter was staying in Paris.

[A cable despatch from our correspondent, dated London, Aug 8, says: "Stanley genuine."—ED. TRIBUNE.]

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The unanimity with which the French press has supported the new loan is affecting. People say. "How patriotic! All differences forgotten, and the only ambition, how best to serve one's country." Persons behind the scenes are not, however, heard to employ this language. It is within their knowledge that, prior to the issue of the loan, the proprietors of several newspapers in Paris and the provinces were "interviewed," and report further says that bonds to the value of one million francs were distributed between them, said proprietor receiving according to the status and circulation of his journal. It is unpleasant to say a word in disparagement of one's own fellow professionals, but I believe there are no newspapers in the world so corrupt as are some of the newspapers of Paris. The projectors of new financial undertakings invariably "make it right" with certain Paris journals before they appeal to the world. It is quite as bad at Berlin. Germany is embarrassed with riches, and when the money of the new French loan is paid them, the Germans will be the envy of Europe. Consequently, the reins are given to speculation, and company after company endeavors to intercept the money which is flowing into the purses of the people. A week ago, I heard a German Deputy, who is also a literary man, boast that he had made £10 000 within the last two months by writing articles for the Berlin newspapers, "expounding" the virtues of particular schemes which, during that period, had been placed on the market. He assumed that the London press was equally "amenable to influences," and pronounced any other disposition in the newspaper world Quixotic. Nevertheless, Quixotic or otherwise, the London papers are certainly not bought and sold in this fashion. Save in exceptional cases, which have become half political, like that of the the Erie Railroad, the London daily papers abstain from all criticism upon undertakings advertised in their columns. It is their pride that no one can reproach them for bad council if an investment leads to disaster.

A DUCAL "IRVINGITE."

The Church party are angry with the Duke of Northumberland, one of the great peers of the country, in that he conforms, not to the ways of the fashionable Establishment, but to the little sect of Irvingites, of which his father-in-law was a leader. I can just remember Henry Drummond, a short, spare man, with wonderful individuality, who never spoke in the House of Commons without saying something bitter and witty. He has a curiously narrow head and an ascetic-looking countenance. His voice was clear and piercing, and his manner arrested the attention of everybody who was present. Henry Drummond was one of Edward Irving's disciples,—going farther on than his master; and part of his immense fortune went to the endowment of Irvingite institutions. The present Duke of Northumberland married Miss Drummond, and adopted her faith. The Duke is, I believe, an "Angel," or an "Arch-angel," in the Irvingite hierarchy; and his eldest son, Lord Percy, follows the same odd path. This latter Earl married a daughter of the Duke of Argyll. Thus we are promised a line of Ducal Irvingites! The sect is very small in numbers, and apparently dying out.

THE PRESBYTERIAN "MARTYR."

The Rev. William Knight, of Dundee, is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made. Called before his Presbytery and held on the heinous charge of preaching in the pulpit of the eminent Unitarian divine, the Rev. James Martineau, he is found guilty, and ordered to proclaim that the Unitarians are not Christians. For the moment he appeals to a higher court, but I shall not be at all surprised to find him giving in. If a man wants to see the logic of dishonesty carefully explained and upheld, he can scarcely do better than look at a paper by this Reverend gentleman on "The Ethics of Creed Subscription," which appears in the August number of the *Canterbury Review*. Dr. Knight here fills page after page in the attempt to show that where you sign a creed, the extent to which you are bound by the act is the meaning you choose to put on it, not the meaning which the world and common sense attach to it. If, he says, we sign a creed, "not only as a personal expression of belief, but as the manifesto of a Church, and in doing so proclaim our unity and deep religious affinity with our brethren, we escape from all unveracity, and can conscientiously sign documents which are to us only partially adequate—documents which we would [illegible] altered, both for our own and for our brethren's sake." In anything else but theology, this line of conduct would be proclaimed cowardice and deceit.

EDWIN JAMES TO THE RESCUE.

Among the announcements of the day is one by Mr. Bentley of a publication by the notorious ex-barrister, Edwin James, entitled "The Political Institutions of America and England." The expenditure of a shilling brings me to the knowledge of the fact that the pamphlet is "the substance of an address delivered to former constituents of the borough of Marylebone, shortly after my return from America." I saw Edwin James, the other day, on a race course. He was alone, but was soon observed, and pointed out to the [illegible] of the crowd. There's something melancholy, after all, in his face. Before his break-down he was hand and glove with Peers and Judges. In America, after his flight, he appears to have made no progress. Miserable in his domestic affairs he returns to his native country to find himself no longer a barrister, (he was formally disbarred) and with no friends of his own former standing. I see that his great fear about the Republic of the West is "the wide-spread corruption which has begun to sap and undermine the foundations of the magnificent structure,—a corruption which has progressed more rapidly than in the cases of Greece and Rome; that is to say, within the first century of the existence of the American Republic; and which, if allowed to go on for another generation, will and must be the cause of its destruction."

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor---Affairs at the State University.

Political Matters---Chandlerism Becoming Odious---Encouraging Prospects of the Liberals.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 14.

Ann Arbor, the seat of the largest American College,—the University of Michigan,—is, in many respects, typical of

THE AVERAGE UNIVERSITY TOWN.

Its population, about 8 000, places it midway between a city and a village. The University, with its 1 200 students, is the life and spirit of the city. In their absence, dulness reigns supreme. There being no dormitory system connected with the college, the students are quartered on the inhabitants, the result being that the principal vocation of the people is "keeping boarders." Although the presence of so many outsiders adds much to the business of the town, its general effect is enervating. The mercantile community, learning to rely on this outside assistance, easily drift into mediocrity, and the result is a lack of commercial thrift and energy. Ann Arbor is surrounded by as rich and beautiful a farming country as Michigan, noted for its fine farms, affords. Much, in a commercial way, is effected from the completion of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad, now building. This road connects Toledo, via Ann Arbor, with the lumber regions of Northern Michigan. Through the business tact of its officers, Mr. L. D Burch, a prominent railway man, was induced to take an active interest in the road, and from that time its success was assured.

In appearance and location, this is one of the most delightful inland towns of Michigan, and is situated in a region nearly free from malarious influences. In addition to its other advantages, Ann Arbor now has an attraction that will make it a popular summer-resort for the weary denizens of large cities in search of health and recreation. Near the city, among picturesque surroundings, are

IRON, MAGNESIA, AND SULPHUR SPRINGS,

long known for their health-giving properties. Here has just been erected the large and commodious Mineral Springs House, complete in all its equipments.

Under the excellent management of President James B. Angell

THE UNIVERSITY

during the last year, has been very prosperous. He has succeeded admirably in his new field of labor. To call co-education an experiment, is hardly just; it is considered a success. The new University Hall is nearly completed. It is one of the finest buildings in the country, and is a great credit to its architect, E. S. Jennison, Esq., of Chicago. The auditorium will hold 3 000 persons. Some changes are taking place in the college faculty, Professor A Winchell goes to Syracuse, N.Y., as President of a College; and Professor Wood has been given the Presidency of a scientific institute at Hoboken, N J. The able Professor of English Literature, Moses Coit Tyler, is to have an assistant. A needed reform is to be instituted in raising the standard of admission to the Medical and Law Schools. But one thing is needed to make this institution, in a true sense of the word, a *university*, and that is liberal aid from the State. The friends of the University have reason to believe that this assistance will be forthcoming.

Michigan is now thoroughly alive to the

POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

The accessions to the Liberal Republican [illegible] mocracy are giving Greeley a cordial and united support. Governor Blair's defection is a serious blow to the waning fortunes of Grantism in Michigan. Chandler's imperious sway is becoming odious. The shameless tone of his 'circular,' the Detroit *Post*, is quietly, but surely transferring votes to Greeley. The scurrilous attacks on Governor Blair only serve to brand him who makes them as a vile slanderer. He (Blair) has justly earned the respect and admiration of the people of Michigan, and no efforts of Chandler's henchmen can deprive him of his laurels. The efforts of Chandler's Assistant, Creswell, at Jackson and Lansing, were huge failures, so far as helping Grant was concerned. He dealt largely in vileness, thus showing him to be a fit companion for Chandler. Mr. Creswell being a culprit answering an indictment before the people for malfeasance in office, his statements are not given full confidence. His threadbare tale will be thoroughly exposed by Austin Blair and his able co-workers.

IN THIS, WASHTENAW COUNTY,

the outlook is cheering. The Ann Arbor Postmaster truly 'loll' to the Head-Centre of the office holding system, is the chief fugleman of the party of Hate. A Greeley and Brown Club is organizing here. About 60 Republicans have signed the call, with many more to hear from.

The course of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Scammon's paper causes much remark among men of both parties. The *Mid Ocean's* unfair manner of conducting the campaign is strongly contrasted with THE TRIBUNE's straightforward and honorable course. When Oglesby spoke in Chicago, THE TRIBUNE published the text of his speech on the first page. Scammon's organ would not do Governor Koerner such an act of justice, but, instead, printed a garbled version of his speech on an inside page.

Under the shadow of the University are those akin to the *Nation's* school of politics. They are fond of clean cut conclusions. But among these men are many Liberal Republicans. Unlike the *Nation*, whose editor is striving against the inevitable, they, rather than endure four more years of Grant and his demoralizing influence, gladly welcome Horace Greeley as the next President. Four years ago, the *Nation* predicted grand and good results from Grant's Administration. Mr. Godkin is now conjuring up frightful results of Greeley's election; but he is doomed to disappointment. A full delegation will be sent from here to the

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The whole State will be represented at Grand Rapids on the 22d. A State ticket will be nominated by the Liberals and Democrats that will command the respect and win the support of honest men of all parties. Our friends in other States should know that the prospects in Michigan are encouraging. Chandler and his Ring may feel secure, but the tide is turning against him and his chief, Ulysses. PAX.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK.

A Postmaster Calls Him a "Copperhead"—Brief History of His Military Service—He Refuses to Return Colored Men to Slavery—He Carries Rebel Lead in His Body.

From the Rock Island Argus.

In a recent issue of the Rock Island *Union* (L. M. Haverstick, Postmaster, proprietor and editor), there appeared a leading editorial upon the Liberal State ticket, from which we clip the following:

For Lieutenant Governor they have chosen as a candidate John Charles Black, of Champaign, a man who was, during the war, a bitter Copperhead who openly denounced the soldiers, and was in favor of a retrograde pro-slavery course. If elected, he will preside over the State Senate, will shape the policy of the State by appointing committees, and can seriously retard the progress of the Commonwealth by putting in practice his conservative and fossilized notions.

There is a large number of soldiers in this county and vicinity who served with General Black and know what kind of a "Copperhead" he was. To them no answer is needed to the *Union's* slander and libel, for they will answer it at the ballot-box in November. But there are other men in this vicinity, and throughout the State, who would like to know something about the men they vote for. For their information and satisfaction, we will state that John Charles Black is thirty-three (33) years of age, and is a very able and eloquent lawyer, of the firm of Black & Gere, at Champaigne, Ill. At the commencement of the late war between the Sates, he was a student of Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Ind., was a member of the junior class; and, in the last term of said collegiate year, without waiting to return home, on the Monday morning after the breaking out of hostilities was announced, he enlisted as a private soldier in what subsequently became the Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, and served with that regiment at Romney, Va., and in the campaigns of the Upper Potomac, and was made Serjeant Major of this famous regiment, generally known as the Indiana Zouaves. He served as an enlisted man during the entire first term of this regiment. Upon being mustered out, upon the expiration of this term of service, he returned immediately to his home in Vermilion County, Ill., and, at his individual expense, raised a company and presented the same to the recruiting officer of the United States, at Chicago, Ill. He was a total stranger to all the regiment except his own company, but, nevertheless, on account of his personal bearing and past experience, was chosen Major thereof by the officers of this regiment (subsequently Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry), and mustered in as such on the 18th of September, 1861, remaining in service until the 15th of August, 1865,—long after the close of the war.

He was in active campaign service from the time of re-muster until his final discharge.

He commanded his regiment in every battle and skirmish, except one, in which it was engaged, and its bullet torn flags will well attest the severity of those engagements.

He was twice wounded, at different times, (a third shot striking the belt-plate of his belt,) and is now, and will be until the day of his death, a cripple from rebel lead.

Every commission that General Black has received, subsequent to that of Major has stamped upon its face, over the broad seal of the State of Illinois, and the signature of its Governor, "Promoted for gallant and meritorious service," in characters as bright and red as the blood he poured out in obtaining those commissions. He was made Lieutenant Colonel on the 17th July, 1862 and promoted Colonel Feb. 1, 1863, at the age of twenty four (24). He remained Colonel until the end of his service, was made Brigadier General by brevet, and, upon receiving this complimentary acknowledgment from the General Government, and seeing the war to be entirely closed, he resigned, as before stated.

General Black was in the last engagement of the war, the storming of Blakely Batteries at Mobile, Ala., at 5½ o'clock p. m., of the 9th of April, 1865,—the day of Lee's surrender, when *six hundred* of our men went down, in ten minutes before the Rebel fire. Very many complimentary expressions, general orders and reports details for special services and delicate military duties attested the confidence all along reposed in this young Illinois Colonel by his commanding officers.

A youth in years, he then proved himself a man in action and design. That he is a full-blooded "Copperhead," the following incident attests: In the winter of 1861-2 the Thirty-seventh Regiment was stationed at Lamine Cantonment, in Missouri,—this was before the proclamation of emancipation and while Major General Halleck was in command of the Department of Missouri. A poor colored man sought refuge from slavery in the camps of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and attached himself to the service of Major Black. Shortly afterward General Halleck issued his famous order directing that all fugitives from slavery should be expelled from the Union lines. The commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel W., called Black's attention to this order in connection with this fugitive; his reply was sufficiently to the point: "The General's order can go to h—l, that darkey don't go out of this camp," and he did not, but remained, and long afterwards wore the blue. No fugitive was ever turned away from the camps of the regiment or brigades commanded by General Black. In his charge the flag of the Union was for them a "cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night," following which they were sure of liberty. But still he was a "Copperhead," and the proof of it is this, that from the time of the cessation of hostilities until this present hour he has believed in the right of the white man of the South to share in his own Government. There is no blot or blemish upon his military career, and no greedy cry for the spoils of a vanquished people has ever dishonored his lips.

In the campaigns of the Southwest, down the Mississippi Valley (including the siege of Vicksburg), in the East and in the far South and Southwest, he bore an unshrinking part as a good soldier and an honored officer, having been engaged in some thirteen or fourteen battles, skirmishes, and sieges during his military service. We do not look for any correction of our Postmaster's slander—that is not his custom—but if a blush of shame does not mantle his cheek when he meets any of our boys of the Thirty-seventh on the street, then there is no shame in the man.

General Black is said to be one of the most effective stump orators in Illinois. The boys of the Thirty-seventh (what there may be now living) as well as the people of this region would like to see and hear this "Copperhead" and we trust that the Liberal Executive Committee at Springfield may be able to arrange a speaking tour for him which will include Rock Island.

A HAIR-RAISING ADVENTURE.

A Man Swept Through a Mile of Sewer Comes Out Alive.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 15.

Our citizens will remember how the showers came, night before last, in frequent succession, pouring torrents while they lasted, but stopping after a brief pour. Well, there were, at 8 o'clock on that evening, seven men at the point in Sycamore and Abigail streets to which is completed the great sewer which is really an up-town extension of the big Eggleston avenue sewer. Their business is to clean the open end of that sewer, so as to prevent delay to workmen engaged in constructing it up Sycamore street. It had occurred to them that, by stirring the sediment at the bottom of the sewer, the water from the showers would wash it away, and their work would, in this way, be greatly expedited. After a long cessation in the rain, they went into the sewer some distance, and continued their work.

While so engaged, one of those heavy, sudden showers which [illegible] tremendous streams. The first warning they had of their peril was a sudden rush of waters upon them, carrying the whole party off their feet.

The four men nearest the mouth of the sewer escaped with difficulty, battling up stream against a powerful current; the other three were carried down toward the river by the galloping tide of defiled waters. Two of them caught at a man-hole near the canal and succeeded in making themselves heard by their four companions who had escaped. They were drawn up to the solid ground by these. But John Clark, one of their companions, was not so fortunate. He continued to travel down to Court street, where he made a short turn and thence proceeded before the every moment increasing volume of waters to Eggleston avenue sewer, where he made a turn to the right, whence it was a straight road to the river. Mr. Clark tells the story himself. He says he proceeded down in the darkness, his back to the press of waters and his face to their current. As he could not stand up, he put himself as nearly as possible in a sitting position, and went down the hill very much as a boy slides down hill on a sled, only Mr. Clark had no sled.

Coming to the mouth of the sewer, where its waters discharge into the Ohio River, he cried for help. Mr. Lewis, who lives in a tenement wharfboat at that point, and who hires rowboats to parties, heard his cries, came to his relief and saved him. Mr. Clark, last night, exhibited a badly torn pair of pants and a pretty roughly bruised body.

He is not the first person in this city who has had such an experience. About six years ago a number of boys were playing at the open end of the Bank street sewer, not far from the Brighton pens, when one of them fell in, and started through the sewer, carried by a torrent of water. Some men saw the accident from a distance, and ran with the greatest possible speed to the other extremity of the sewer. When they arrived they found that the lad's companions had beaten them—had rescued him unconscious from the water, and laid him across a log to let the water drain out of his mouth. He recovered full vigor shortly.

Boiling Babies to Repair Telegraph Wires.

From the Newark Advertiser.

An Englishman, named Jencken, has been engaged for a year or two past in prosecuting a claim against the Spanish Government for injuries inflicted upon him by a mob of Spaniards, at Luca, in 1869. While Mr. Jencken was stopping at this place, he was violently assaulted by a crowd of citizens, and nearly murdered. Subsequently, he ascertained that his assailants had received the impression that he was professionally engaged in kidnapping babies and small boys for the purpose of selling the innocents to the telegraph companies.

It appears that an idea prevails in Spain that the owners of telegraph lines are unable to find any material which will properly repair breaks in their wires but a substance procured from the fat and intestines of young children, and that the companies are constantly in receipt of large quantities of babes and sucklings, who are immediately boiled down for this purpose. Mr. Jencken, unhappily, did something which directed against him as the supposed collecting agent of the telegraph companies, the malignant force of this preposterous notion, and he came very near losing his life in consequence.

—The oldest swan in the Tuileries is dead. Her name was Diana, and she was brought from Stuttgard by Louis XVIII. and then belonged to the Countess Diana Manrepas, from whom she received her name. She has always been the favorite of all the monarchs since the beginning of the century. Charles X. took her to Compiegne, but she became homesick, and they returned her to the Tuileries. She will be stuffed and kept at the garden.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the superiority of Barnett's Cocoaine for the Hair.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints [illegible] genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—5,000 thimbles and [illegible]; also, plaster mouldings cut to order. MERRILL BROS., 228 South Halsted-st.

SAND! SAND!! I WILL GIVE A LOAD OF clean sharp-sand for a load of coarse debris or brickbats delivered just south of city limits. B. F. DOWNING, 374 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 AND 131 LaSalle-st., Reaper Block, basement—87 feet on Eleventh-st, near the corner of Blue Island av, $60 a foot; terms easy. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House: House, and lot 24x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth st, $7 500. House, with all conveniences, and deep lot, on Thirtieth-st, near Michigan-av, $10,000. House and corner lot on Ellis av, $10,500. Furnished house and lot on Michigan av, near Eighteenth-st; immediate possession, $18 000. Brick house and lot 48x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av, near Eighteenth st, $24 000. Also, other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton av, Racine av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard sts, and Webster-av. in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM D. KERFOOT & Co., 87 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTING Madison Lake, Homan, Washington Park av, Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO. 87 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property, on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Plumb, and Polk-sts, between Loomis and Ashland av. OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS. Wentworth, Shurtliff and Stewart avs. Budden and [illegible] sts, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. WISNER & TALLMAN, 131 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, AT $250 AND $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100 and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey avs. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 87 Wabash av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with 25 foot lot on Burnside st, near Thirty-second st; house rented till 1st May at a good rental; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to the owner, at 335 State-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—A choice lot on Forrest av. Boulevard, very near horse and steam cars; full depth to alley at a sacrifice; $40 under market price; just the location for a row of brick houses. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement, gas mantels hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $2,800; $500 cash and balance $500 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts, between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments interest 6 per cent; water on premises and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second st. east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED P FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, MARBLE front house and lot, No 13 Langley st, $7 500. Two brick houses and lots on Johnson place and Vincennes av, $5 400 and $6 000. Only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison st.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 WEST RANdolph-st: Good 9 room basement cottage and lot on Fulton st, east of Union Park place; a desirable home; price low terms easy. Oakley st.—Just north of North av, Gothic cottage. Leavitt-st.—New story and a half Gothic cottage, brick basement. [illegible]—Cottage of 8 rooms. North-av, near Leavitt st.—New Gothic cottage. The above are for sale at low figures. Fletcher-st.—Four fine lots near North av, $600 each. Oakley-st.—10 good lots only $700 each. Near [illegible]—Very large lots $500 each. Milwaukee-av—1 lot west of Leavitt-st, only $1,800. Dickens av—20 lots, 150 feet deep, only $800 each. Boulevard front—8 lots, 150 feet deep, only $600 each. Wilmot av—7 lots very cheap $[illegible]. I will sell the above at these low prices 10 days only.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 2, 147 West Randolph-st: One fine octagon marble front house near Union Park; easy terms $12 000. 25 feet on West Polk-st, good manufactory property, or could exchange for good property. [illegible] near Monroe. 150 lots near Grand av., $200. [illegible] lots in Englewood. Also other lots, also farms for sale and exchange. 20 Irving Park lots half price—in the original Subdivision.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE GOOD CITY LOTS on Leavitt, Oakley, and Western-avs, $450 and $500. Fitzwilliam st—Lots and acres at a bargain. Humboldt Park—Lots and acres in vicinity. Englewood—Acre property, $750. Evanston—2 extra choice lots; also, a number of lots very cheap. South [illegible] Glencoe and Jefferson lots at a bargain; below the market. [illegible] choice location, $8,000. [illegible] West Indiana—store and 10 rooms $4,000. Paulina-st—[illegible] $3 250. Oakley—Cottage near lake, $[illegible]. Twenty-eight [illegible] cottages, each $2,600. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—200X176 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash av, being 100 feet south of Forty-first. Price, $100 per foot; $5,000 down, $4,000 in three months, and the balance on long time, at 8 per cent. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—6 GOOD HOUSES ON WEST SIDE from $5,000 to $6,000 and 5 on South Side from $10,000 to $21,000, on reasonable time. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8 ROOM, 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot on Ashley-st, $3 250. New 7 room cottage [illegible] $4,500 [illegible] room dwelling on Peoria, near Washington [illegible] BOYD, 187 Washington st.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. MORSY, 116 WEST Washington-st., good residence, 10 rooms, [illegible] $6,500. Five acres opposite depot at Central Park. 40 or 80 acres [illegible] to exchange for improved property.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Lake st near Page (3 years' lease unit). House and Lot on North Lincoln, 14 rooms, barn, modern improvements, good for boarding house. OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR CITY limits, 18x90 [illegible] $120 per foot, on 10 years' time. J. H. KEELER, 285 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-second-st, 50x165; one of the finest lots on the avenue; full abstract title. J. H. KEELER, 285 Halsted st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—AT $450, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western av. Nothing inside the old city limits as desirable or cheap. Small payment down, [illegible] perfect. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEE & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE BY N. F. MERRILL, 123 WASHington-st: 2 cottages and lots; 1,000 cash, balance on easy time. 5 acres on Twelfth st near Douglas Park. [illegible] in Secs 30 and 37, R 15, in Hyde Park; a bargain. [illegible] on leased lots, that will pay largely on investment.

FOR SALE—NO 165 SOUTH GREEN-ST, COR. Jackson, a small good house and splendid lot; [illegible] 1, 2 and 3 years; 8 per cent. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DWELLING ON Twenty-eighth-st, first class with good barn on [illegible] terms easy. BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., Central Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 154 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT, 6x180 feet to alley, on Lake st, between Clark and LaSalle sts, fronting north. Terms easy; title perfect. Party wall on east line. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV—25X170 FEET, NEAR Fourteenth st, adjoining Mr. Gillespie's store, now building. Party wall on south side. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—SOUTHWEST corner Harrison st 77x173 feet. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND boulevard, Eighty-third to Eighty-seventh-sts. $1,500 per acre. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 365 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—47 LOTS BOUNDED BY DIVISION, Stroeber, Bryson, and Leavitt sts. GEORGE H. KIZER, 414 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Forty-fourth st and Cottage Grove av., at only $55 per foot. Great bargain. HESS, WHITNEY & Co., 146 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT South Side. East front. Well finished, with all modern improvements, as much below its value if taken now. The owner needs money. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE houses, Michigan and Prairie-avs. Easy terms. Rising property. MEARS, [illegible] Wabash, and 1332 Prairie-avs.

FOR SALE—$1,500,000 WORTH OF INSIDE real estate. The Chicago Land Company desire to sell, within the next few months, their entire list of unsold property. It is all situated between Chicago-av. and North av. from Halsted to Noble-sts. We offer entire blocks of water front already docked on the river and the canal, and entire blocks adjacent to the water fronts, both having railway track connections. Also blocks of various sizes lying on the Northwestern Railway, with from one to three street fronts, and at moderate cost. We think parties desiring sites for manufacturing cannot fail of finding satisfactory locations, both as to cost and convenience. The attention of foundry proprietors is particularly called to this tract. Chicago-av., Division st, and North-av. are all built to grade and paved right through the property to and beyond the river, so that teams have short routes to the locality over Nicholson pavement by [illegible] any of the main thoroughfares from the South Division. There are also several hundred residence lots, desirable to mechanics. The entire property is offered in single lots, or in such lots or parcels as purchasers may want, and at prices so low as will insure their sale. The amount of each payment will be fixed about as the buyer may wish, long extension being given to the balance at 7 per cent interest. Apply to MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee, or H. B. BOGUE, Secretary, office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES NEAR BLUE Island, only $85 per acre. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite old Court House.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—OIL LAND LEASE, in new oil district of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Address A. J. W., P. O. Box 25, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF WHITEWOOD AND ASH timber land: I wish to buy from 500 to 1,000 acres of heavily timbered land adjoining a railroad, for the location of a factory. The timber must be largely whitewood or poplar. Address stating location and price. O 91 Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME LOTS NEAR PUBLIC CONveyance, worth from $500 to $1,200 each. Owners please call on M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison st.

WANTED—75 TO 100 FEET ON WEST MADIson st, near Western av, for immediate improvement. Will pay cash for anything desirable. Address B 28, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book; every citizen wants it; also for campaign goods. Address Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest cambric to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—45 ACRES, ENGLEWOOD, WITH improvements, $[illegible]. 2 acres, Englewood, cheap. 22 lots near Central Park $[illegible]. 25 lots near Central Park $[illegible]. 20 acres Section 9 [illegible]. 5 acres Section 9, fronting Fifty-fifth st. JAMES H. HILL, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES 5 MILES SOUTHWEST of Blue Island, all under cultivation; 25 acres timber; $75 per acre. JAMES HILL, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—Blocks, lots, and houses and lots, at lowest prices. RAVENSWOOD—One block and lots for an exchange, also 60-feet unincumbered, to exchange for [illegible] side residence; will assume incumbrance. H. E. WELLS, 46 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S CHARMING 6-acre residence at St Charles, Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago. Price, $7 500. [illegible] if you will buy it. Please send for full [illegible] to B. CUMMINGS, No 106 East Randolph-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—25 OF THE CHOICEST BUILDING lots at south Englewood near depot, $[illegible] each, payable $25 cash and $5 per month. THOS. A. & H. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT ON [illegible] Englewood $1,750. Near new house and [illegible] lot [illegible] wood, price low and terms easy. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark st, opposite old Court House.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE houses and lots in Austin and Oak Park, good bargains and easy terms; also lots [illegible] 20 acres at Oak Park; 5 acres east of Humboldt Park. HOLLEY & ALLEN, 21 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY south and west of city limits, very cheap; easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE OF ONE-THIRD their value—Three separate tracts of 124 to 40 acres each, lying near the city. Also 640 acres for $100,000, long time. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50 ft front by 150 ft deep, with good sidewalks and surrounded by good improvements, for $600, $750 and $900. Terms one fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at six per cent interest, or monthly payments can be made. JOHN CULVER, Office 142 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST BRICK HOUSE IN Evanston, near the South depot. This house is large, grand, and beautiful with all the modern improvements and large grounds. Price $8 500. Terms easy. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US ANY DAY TO SOUTH Evanston, and look at our fine new houses and large lots with wide streets. Our houses are both brick and wood, arranged for gas and water. There is no better place to live or surer place to make money than in Evanston. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE MOST DEsirable lots that can be found in Chicago, only 4 miles from the Court House, and near the depot of the new railroad, and on the Boulevard. Ground high and dry. Artesian well nearly down. The improvements being made are first class. If you want to buy, either to improve or hold as an investment, you can find no better property. Title perfect. Full abstract furnished each purchaser. Terms to suit. Call and go with me and see this property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, 373X185 feet, to an 18 foot alley between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes av; only $160 per foot, for this week in whole or in part, on easy terms. The price is from 25 to 50 per cent below the prices of all other property on this new boulevard. If there is any property south of the city cheaper than this, I know not where it can be found. Oakwood is 100 feet wide, is to be immediately improved and put in order, without expense to the property, and is the great connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards. At the nominal price at which it is offered it should not remain in market more than three hours. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN—SOUTH Park Boulevard, southeast corner Oakwood Boulevard 182½x150 feet, to an 18 foot alley. This fine property, being at the corner of two boulevards, and thus exempt from taxation for street improvements is the finest bargain in market south of the city, and will be sold at $180 per foot if taken this week, being $70 per foot less than it is really worth. $15,000 can remain one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent, from the 9th of April last. Title perfect. Abstract brought down to recent date. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LOT SOUTHwest corner Oakwood Boulevard and Vincennes av, 180x133, to an 18 foot alley; only $24 000 if taken this week. $14,000 can remain one, two, and three years from the 9th of April last, at 8 per cent. Title perfect. This is a high grove lot, possessing every advantage, and is now offered at an exceedingly low price for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN EGANDALE SUBDIvision, Sec. 1, 38, 14. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—Choice residence lots on Washington-av, Oak-st, Park-av, and Lake-av. Also several fine improved places. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE AND CORNELL—Two acres in Stave & Klein's Subdivision. $1,500 each; great bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE on choice inside South Side property at 10 per cent. Will be guaranteed. Abstract to date. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL paper and insurance claims. Garden City policies wanted. M. C. BALDWIN, 75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in large sums at 9 per cent. Loans on leased ground and second mortgages. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 OR 60 days. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HORSES [illegible] other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; interest 8 per cent per annum. WRIGHT & TERRELL, 180 West Washington st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE HOUSES, warehouse receipts and other good collaterals. JAS B. STORY, private banker, 90 South Clinton.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $3 000 FOR FIVE years on farm worth double the amount. Address C 63, Tribune office.

$15,000 IN SEVERAL SUMS TO LEND on Chicago real estate, by WM. [illegible] TURNER, Room 16, 152 Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO ITALIAN BOYS (STREET MUSIcians) 9 and 10 years old; were last seen on the 1st of August; any information of them sent to their brother CAMILLE CARION, 458 South Canal-st., will receive $10 reward.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate of deposit with Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, of $22,871.40 bearing date June 18 1872, to the credit of Calvin DeWolf and payable upon the presentation of the same duly indorsed by Messrs. Ogden & Scudder of Chicago has been mislaid or lost. It neither has been nor will be indorsed by either sender, nor will it be paid upon presentation to Jay Cooke & Co. A duplicate certificate has been issued in its place, and the finder of the original will please return it to either of the subscribers. OGDEN & SCUDDER, CALVIN DeWOLF.

STRAYED—TWO BAY HORSES; WEIGH FROM 1,100 to 1,200 each; 5 and 8 years old; the latter has two white feet, small scar on left shoulder; the former, [illegible]; mane hanging on left side. $25 reward will be given to any one leaving them at Summit to JACK WILBUR, or P. McFARLAND, Thirty-first and Wallace sts.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF A HEAVY silver tobacco box, with my name engraved on cover. N. LUDINGTON, 470 Michigan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 READY cash. Can make $10 000 clear profit in six months. Apply 146 East Madison-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST TEMPERATE man of fair business knowledge and a few hundred dollars, and ready to engage immediately, can enter into a first-class, profitable business, as a suitable partner is my object, not money. Address, in own writing, stating amount of capital at hand and last business, T W M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A COPPER DIStillery, with capital of $6,000 to $10,000. Apply 135 North Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, in an established soap manufactory. The right man can step into a fine business. The best of references. Address or call on CORBETT, 14 North Clinton st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10 000 CAPITAL (special or active), in the fancy grocery, wine, and liquor business, by a party thoroughly posted in the trade. Parties meaning business may address TILFORD, care Carrier No 15, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $500 TO engage in first-class restaurant, to extend business. Inquire at 55 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with board; in private family preferred; by a gentleman; central or near street cars; please state terms. Address A. B., care of [illegible] corner of Lake and Canal-sts.

BOARD—BY TWO LADIES AND CHILD 5 years old, two pleasant furnished rooms, with board, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address JAMES McLAIN, 204 West Madison st., Room 16.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM—IN Christian family, on West Side, east of Union Park. Address C. F. C., Room 3, Lumberman's Exchange, corner of South Water and Franklin-sts.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN; FIRST-CLASS board and room near Adams and Halsted; permanent if suited. Address K 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN—FURnished room and breakfast, on Vincennes av. or vicinity, about one mile from the University. Address, immediately, E. GOLDBECK, 983 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A COSY 9-ROOM cottage and 25 foot lot near Union Park for a large and more commodious place on good street or vacant lot on Monroe, Adams, or Washington sts. G B GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph st.

TO EXCHANGE—A $60 000 FARM, WITH FINE improvements, all paid for. Will take Chicago and suburban property. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE AND large grounds, splendidly improved; 20 minutes out; unincumbered. Will take West Side residence and assume some incumbrance. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 239 West Madison st; branch, 960 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all machines.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT scandal; 10 years' experience. Address 347 South Clark st. Room 3.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 194 South Clark st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A SMALL COTtage on weekly or monthly payments. F 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, water in house and yard, well furnished. 377 Wabash av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME house, ten rooms, and furniture for sale. Apply on the premises 485 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, house on Twenty-first st, 11 rooms, modern improvements, and barn, $75 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NEWly furnished house of 10 rooms, gas, water, furnace, etc., in complete order and repair; will rent for one year to a family wishing a good house and willing to pay for it. Send address for particulars. H 31, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—THE BLOCK OF 5 HOUSES ON the corner of Dearborn and Ontario sts will be finished with every convenience necessary and suitable for a family hotel if desired. [illegible] Inquire of LEAW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV. STYLISH BRICK, every convenience, $75 per month; new furniture complete, at great bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and summer kitchen, 38 Margaret-st, one house from Catherine, and one block east of Centre-av.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—109 VINCENNES-av. Apply to GEO F HARDING, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE BLOCK OF FIVE HOUSES ON the corner of Dearborn and Ontario sts; will be finished with every convenience necessary and suitable for a first-class family hotel if desired. Its location and style of building make it one of the most desirable blocks in the city for this purpose. Inquire of LEAW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—117 WALNUT-ST. INQUIRE OF E. A. FILKINS, office Clerk Circuit Court, Court House.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE—CONTAINing 6 rooms.—No. 38 Margaret-st; second house from Catherine-st, one block east of Centre-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 181 AND 183 Fifth av, near Monroe st, alley at side; rent low. W. B. SAMPSON & CO., 140 LaSalle st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements in new marble front buildings on State st, between Van Buren and Harrison st. C. S. WALLER, 350 State-st, Room 8.

TO RENT—TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE five story stone front stores, 48x175 each, fronting on Monroe-st, corner of Fifth av. Building finished with steam elevators, heating, &c. Possession given 1st of September. J. M. WILLIAMS, 113 West Washington st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE 40X80 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Twenty-second st. and Wabash av; very desirable for piano rooms or furniture. For particulars inquire of W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 385 to 389 West Randolph-st, or 153 to 155 Twenty-second st. Possession given 1st September, if desired. Best location in city.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Jackson-st, between State and Dearborn-sts, first floor 25x70; second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; possession immediately. Apply on premises to BAKER SMITH & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, in Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st., at same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS 28, 30 and 32 South Canal st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER AND SET WOOD-working machinery attached for sale cheap—bargain. FISHER'S MILL, Desplaines-st, between Washington and Madison.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS OFFICES suitable for law or commission business, near Board of Trade, 12 South Clark-st. Inquire of P. D. HAMILTON on premises, Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 113 SOUTH Clark-st. Inquire Room 2 on premises.

TO RENT—STORE ON LAKE STREET, NEAR Clark, 35x78, elevator, alley—fronting north. Basement and three upper floors on Franklin st, [illegible] east front. OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE STORE AND offices on second and third floors, on Washington-st, [illegible] of Trade. BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., 154 LaSalle-st, basement.

TO RENT---ROOMS.

TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS IN nice new house No 286 Fulton st. A desirable place. Inquire in basement. S. J. BELL.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM WELL FURNISHED for gentleman, brick house 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS at 847 Twenty-sixth-st, opposite Plymouth Church.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BASEMENT AND three rooms above; choice neighborhood. Inquire at 897 Fulton st or F J REED, Water office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, single and en suite. Also one room 50x100, second story, corner State and Van Buren sts. J. E OTIS, 70 Madison st, Room 18.

TO RENT—TO GROWN UP FAMILY, 5 ROOMS and summer kitchen, at 86 South Green-st, near Madison. $27 per month.

TO RENT—299 CALUMET-AV. 6 PLEASANT rooms. Can divide them. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSE TO gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen, convenient to Thompson's restaurant. 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND PART OF BASEment, suitable for a small family. Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock at 116 South Green-st. Good reference required.

TO RENT—2 FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR sleeping. 463 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board [illegible]

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, VERY FINELY furnished, by the day, week or month, with excellent board, or without, at Nevada Hotel, 177 West Twenty-first st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with bath-room, etc., at 749 Wabash av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, by the day or longer; restaurant connected. Apply 871 Wabash av., near Eighteenth st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 159 Park-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, at 735 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GRIST MILL, OR run one on shares, by a first-class miller. Best of references given. Box 79, Sterling, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to secure a neat cottage; permanent tenants; no children. Address U 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE UNFURnished front room, suitable for two gents; must be within a few blocks of Sangamon and Madison-sts, private family, not to exceed $15 per month. Address [illegible] 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE of 4 to 6 rooms near street cars; possession Sept. 1, by responsible tenant without children. Address N 18, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, and harness every Tuesday and Saturday. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER TRUCK AND TEAM. Apply between 12 and 2 at 114 North Jefferson-st., in the stable.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-second-st, have just received another lot of top and open buggies, business wagons, &c., from the celebrated Murray Manufacturing Co. Several team wagons entirely new to trade for brick and lime. N B For sale the best and handsomest Bird Dog in the State. Price $100.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE 15½ HANDS HIGH, kind and gentle; can show a 2:40 gait; to be seen at Newton & Co's. stable, on Franklin-st. Inquire at Room 35, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HORSES—3 HEAVY TEAMS, 2,800 to 3,000 pounds, young, sound and in good condition, at our stables, 531 South Clark st. Inquire of DUNNS & SCANLAN, 184 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURES—A NEW STOCK of Eastern carriages at 338 State-st. Also repairing promptly attended to by TUCKER & MORGAN.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS; also, set of heavy harness, derrick, mortising machine, boring machine, grindstone, crosscut saw. Inquire at shop in rear of 735 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 VERY FINE TEAMS; ALL heavy, sound, and well-adapted to any kind of work. One of them is an elegant pair of mares that for farm use or work, cannot be surpassed. Apply at Lake Shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HEAVY HORSES AND six single drivers; one very fine saddle horse, single footer. Corner Sixteenth and Burnside sts. J. BRADY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 2 horses just from the country; warranted sound in every particular. N. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

[illegible] buggy horse; see horse at Brown's Livery Stable, Michigan-av. Room 14, 151 Monroe-st.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS, HARness, just received from Eastern manufacturers, to be sold at auction on Wednesday morning, August 21, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., auctioneers.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, SOUND, AND thoroughly reliable buggy horse. Address K 70, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF top and open buggies, phaetons, etc, etc; also road and business wagons of our own make, any of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHANEY, 188 Michigan-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY AS TEACHER in an institute. Must teach her own language correctly and speak French fluently; also, teach embroideries and all kinds of fancy needlework. Address or apply to 348 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO TO A healthy location South to teach about 4 children. Piano lessons required. Address until 27th inst, D 75, Tribune office.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful, and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDER, Principal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman lady, to teach music—church choir, or lessons on piano in private family. Has just returned from college in Berlin, studying under Prof. Horn. 124 South Halsted-st.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys, located in the open country 3 miles from city limits; fifth year commences Sept 11. The course of studies are designed to prepare boys for the universities, the scientific schools or for mercantile life. The desirable and healthful location of this school, the high order of instruction given, the thoroughness of the teaching, the gentlemanly bearing of the students, the home care and comforts, and the cheerful moral training enjoyed by the scholars, are attractions worthy the attention of parents seeking a first-class family school for their sons; terms $350 per annum. [illegible] circular and references, Rev. THOMAS [illegible] M. D. Rector.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS L CLARKE, CLAIRVOYANT, MAY BE consulted for a few weeks in regard to mental and physical conditions and business matters, at 390 West Madison st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR BILL CLERK; ONE thoroughly competent in a wholesale grocery house. Address, with references, X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER IN bank. References asked. Answer B[illegible]NK, care Carrier No 48.

Trades.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BROOM MAKERS, also one boy to make himself generally useful. J F & J E WHITE, 40 West Randolph st.

WANTED—GOOD LASTER, TO WORK ON machine sewed shoes; also a boy to make himself useful about the shop. QUIRK, HALE & KING, 364 West Twelfth st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—COBBLE STONE pavers, and 50 laborers, to work on track; also two first class horse-shoers, and a jobber. Apply at corner Twenty-first and State-sts. E. T. CRAIG, Supt Chicago City Railway Co.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER AND ruler to take charge of a new bookbindery at Lincoln, Neb. Inquire at MARDER, LUSE & CO.'S, 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

WANTED—1 POLISHER, 2 BRASS MOULDERS, 2 core boys, at O OWENS, 224 and 228 East Washington st.

WANTED—STICK CANDY HAND; A FIRST-class workman can have steady work at liberal wages; none others need apply. A. A. BROWN, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS BENCH hands to work on hardwood doors and blinds at T. B. & A. Brown's mill, 208 to 212 S. Van Buren-st.

WANTED—WOOD TURNERS AND POLISHERS at 228 and 230 Michigan st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN WRITER. Apply at 69 State st. T. NELSON.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER—ONE ACquainted with furnace work; steady job. MACLEAN & COLLINS, 395 State-st.

WANTED—AT THE ZINC ORNAMENTAL works, 164 Chicago av, 25 galvanized iron cornice men.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE SMITH'S HELPER at 149 Michigan-av, to-day.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT CARpenters, bricklayers and laborers, at Highwood, between Evanston and Lake Forest, steady work. Only steady, temperate men who wish to settle in suburban towns need apply. Homes sold on monthly payments. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1332 Prairie-av., between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER IN OFFICE R. WILLIAMS, 414 State st.

WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER, STEADY employment. A. RISE, 448 State st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARVERS, AT corner of Kinzie and Reuben sts.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS to take jobs and rent houses. S. MEARS, 1332 Prairie-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AT BARN IN REAR OF 1030 WAbash av, one man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and one to wash buggies. Call early this morning.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD FAITHFUL BOY, FROM 14 to 18 years of age, who lives with his parents, to enter an office at a moderate salary, learn bookkeeping, and work his way up. Address, in own handwriting, U 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADDERMAN FOR THE Copper Cable Lightning Rod Co., in rear of 1040 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on Kimball & Co., 153 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FIFTY TRACK AND SPIKERS for the North Pacific at $3 per day; fare $8. Forty for Government work at $2.25 per day; fare furnished; leave this evening. Fifty sawmill hands, free fare. Two hundred rockmen and laborers for the Northwestern railroad. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING—Men for the North Pacific R. R., also, laborers for Government work, saw mills and farms. Fare and particulars furnished at 216 East Washington-st, Room 23.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK ON farm, to go to Dyer, Ind., this morning. Inquire 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN WHO understands setting forms ready on a Gordon Press; also a Gordon feeder. Steady situation to good hands. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBART, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK from 12 to 16 years old; must write a good hand, and bring good references. Steady employment. LESLIE RUFFLER, [illegible] 340 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 200 MEN FOR the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $2.25 per day; station work 25 to 35 per yard; board $4 per week. 100 sawmill hands for Wisconsin and Michigan; wages $28 to $35 per month and board free; fare and board furnished to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LABORERS TO HANDLE LUMber. Apply at Sage & Clark's furniture factory, Robey-st, near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—25 LABORERS AT 51 SOUTH JEFferson-st; steady work through the winter; married man preferred. Swansea Smelting and Refining Co.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY IN A PRIvate boarding house. 281 Michigan av.

WANTED—A WASHER AT CROSSMAN & Co.'s Livery, Boarding and Sale stables, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call and secure a legitimate, independent, and profitable business. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; 10 saw mill hands; 100 for city work; highest wages paid; free fare. 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—15 BOYS AND GIRLS, FROM 14 TO 18 years, to whom I will pay from $1.50 to $2 per week and board. Call at 16 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE ORDERS [illegible] work for a well-paying article, at 138 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 OR 20 years old, for door waiter. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. to-day. J. B. SHAY, 243 and 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE MAN AND ONE BOY TO work at circular saw. H. S. CARTER & CO., corner Lake and Jefferson sts, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROcery store, by a young Englishman; has had six years' experience in London; salary not so much an object as experience here; good references. Address W. BUSH, Smithdale, Livingston County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER IN A wholesale house, agent for a manufacturing company, bookkeeper, or in some other capacity. Large acquaintance, and first-class testimonials as to ability, etc. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box 54.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRODUCE AND commission house. Having had 12 years' experience, is competent to take charge as salesman in all its branches; fruit, poultry, and game a specialty. Address L 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, age 21, as clerk or warehouseman in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Good references. Address Lock Box 526, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS—Any one that can give employment to a young man, highly recommended, of 6 years' experience as accountant and bookkeeper, not afraid of work, can meet with a good servant if he is kind enough to communicate with P 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUcated French Canadian, in both languages, in a wholesale commission store, office, or as copyist. Understands bookkeeping. Address F 14, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGIneer desires to obtain a situation running or erecting engines or machinery, or would take charge of a building as janitor. Address A 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener, from Europe, with the best references. Address L, 329 South Morgan-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; good groom, driver; is willing to make himself useful; best city references. Address R 95, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHman and a first-class female cook (Swedes) together in a private family. Address T 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH coachman; knows his business; best city references. Apply to [illegible] B, care of Turner & Gardner, 492 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE HAULING for a coal yard that can furnish cars. I have a good horse and harness. HENRY SELLERS, 145 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Swede) with experience, and who thoroughly understands the management of horses and carriages, and is willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Address E 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; has had 12 years' experience; good references. Address, or inquire at 127 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (German) as coachman; experience in driving and taking care of horses; understands taking care of garden and greenhouse. Best of references. Address J. H., Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German, possessing ability for any kind of business. Please address L 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who keeps stationery store, to receive orders for some established business. Address or call at 1104 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP COURT—FOR RENT, WITH board, a suite of front rooms, up one flight, very pleasant, furnished with carpets.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST, NEAR MADISON—TWO furnished rooms, with board; gas, bath, etc.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST, NEAR MADISON—Pleasant and nicely-furnished front room, with board.

607 WEST MADISON, NEAR UNION Park—Pleasant rooms, with board, for two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST—WITH BOARD, A handsomely furnished front room, with alcove; hot and cold water.

South Side.

143 THIRD AV—PERSONS LOOKING FOR rooms and board, will find it to their interest to call, as they can be accommodated with first-class board and rooms.

285 MICHIGAN-AV—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, with board, for two or three gentlemen, on moderate terms.

809 WABASH-AV—PENSION ANGLAISE—Apartments for first-class boarders only; terms from $7 to $10 per week; breakfast at 7:30; dinner at 6:30. This house has been completely refurnished and will be ready to receive visitors on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

831 STATE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with good board, for a few more boarders, with home comforts. Terms reasonable.

884 INDIANA-AV, CORNER EIGHTEENTH st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 191 STATE ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at $6 per week.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 8-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 9-horse; circular saw-mills, [illegible] COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A STRONG WILLING GIRL—TO wash, iron, and do plain cooking. Apply at No. 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 233 Calumet-av. Good wages to a smart girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family. Apply at [illegible] Oak-av., second street south of [illegible] place.

WANTED—A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL FOR general housework. 666 Fulton st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, OR colored girl; must be a good washer, ironer, and good plain cook. Call at 280 Warren-av, between Robey and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook. Apply at 75 West Madison-st, or BRADY & SMACK, Evanston.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 139 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY COLORED GIRL to take care of a baby. Apply at 673 Michigan-av.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, NOT AFRAID to work, for several desirable situations. City Intelligence Office, 168 Franklin-st, corner Washington, Room 28.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 930 INDIANA-av, between Eighteenth and Twentieth sts.

WANTED—THREE DINING ROOM WAITRESSES, one good order cook, and two boys at Branston's, 274 West Madison st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN COOKing at 274 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, WILLING GIRL to assist in general housework; good wages will be paid. Apply at 1113 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at No. 80 Myrtle-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, Scotch or English girl for general housework in a small private family, at 1234 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 1 Forrest-av, corner Thirty-first st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 840 Michigan av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, AT 753 MICHIGAN-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, TO TAKE charge of a widower's family. Apply 389 Indiana-st, corner Rucker.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKERS, by WILSON BROS., 63 and 65 West Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING MACHINE operator to do sample work. LESLIE RUFFNER, 340 Wabash av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, one competent to take full charge of a large business and having a good city trade; good wages will be paid. PIERCE & SILVEY, 344 State st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABE ONE month old. Apply to ANDREW NELSON, Room 43 Exchange Building.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS—A SPLENdid opportunity. Call early at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADY FOR DIRECTING CIRCULars and other writing in office. Address, &c., V 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO HANDLE FRUIT. Apply at WM. RICHARDSON, 211 and 213 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS and 3 washerwomen, at the American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE GIRLS ACCUSTOMED TO work in hair goods; none but experienced hands need apply. PIERCE & SILVEY, 344 State st.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED MILLINERY saleswomen. PIERCE & SILVEY, 344 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED---FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl, to take charge of a young infant. Address U 54, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWing and furnish my own machine, or second work and sewing. Apply at 177 West Taylor-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A position as correspondent; best of references given. Address MISS LONE, 31 Miller-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY a healthy woman. Address or call at corner Van Buren st and Hermitage-av, for two days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM the retail dry goods business will dispose of his stock, fixtures and lease on terms advantageous to the buyer. Location is on a main thoroughfare, is unsurpassed. Present sales at the rate of $60,000 cash, which can be maintained. To an energetic firm with capital of $25,000 to $40,000 a rare opportunity is offered. Address TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., Commercial Agency, 85 South Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE WITH A good run of customers, in the best business part of Blue Island-av., for sale. Value of stock on hand, including horses and wagons, from $4,000 to $5,000. Present sales, $125 per day. Apply to CHARLES SCHUMACHER & CO., 242 Blue Island av.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities of the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE room on South Side; splendidly fitted and doing a fine business [illegible] West Madison st.

A GOOD LAUNDRY IN EXCELLENT LOCAtion, and doing well, for sale. Must be sold on account of ill health of owner. Apply to N. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

A FORTUNE FOR $500. One half of a valuable patent for United States. Address T 51, Tribune Branch office.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN, AND WILL BE SOLD this week; a boarding house and saloon; [illegible] obtained, and will be transferred to a good party; rent low. Inquire at No 179 South Desplaines st.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Moury, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis. Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, fire-proof, engine, &c.; making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established ten years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYBES, proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST PRICE, A stock of goods consisting of a variety of table sauces, canned fruits, flavoring extracts, candies, nuts, &c., at a discount from wholesale prices. Also counter show cases, tin boxes, and all fixtures belonging to an ice cream parlor and restaurant, including beds, bedding, stove, and household furniture. No. 96 North Wells st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 30 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 West Water-st., Milwaukee.

GRAIN ELEVATOR ON N. W. R. R. IN IOWA, now doing a good business, for sale. For particulars call on or address E. J. GANNON, 146 East Washington-st, Chicago. A great bargain, if it must be sold.

ONE-HALF OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN A well established coal and wood yard for sale. Inquire this forenoon. P. E. MERILL, Room 21 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Madison st.

THE GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, 21 Bremer-st, doing splendid cash business, for sale or rent cheap.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD legitimate business, now paying $45 per week, for sale. Address U 39, Tribune office.

$600. GENTLEMEN, WITH READY CASH, to join me in purchasing stock of new goods at cost in an old established office business. 183 West Washington-st, Room 1.

$2,000 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTERest in store, with manufactory of furniture; good location and trade; part cash and city property will be taken. Call or address WADDELL, 129 South Halsted st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 666 State-st.

FOR ADOPTION A FINE BOY, 11 MONTHS old. Would prefer giving him to a Catholic family. Can be seen at 619 North Franklin st.

McKEOWN & QUAYLE, MANUFACTURERS of derricks, building anchors and bolts, 82 East Kinzie-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call, or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 90 East Harrison st.

OCCIDENTAL LAUNDRY, 112 SOUTH HALsted st., between Adams and Monroe. This laundry will be conducted by G. BRONNE (experienced man). Time and good work guaranteed. Leave your orders.

PARTIES HAVING CONFECTIONERY TOOLS for sale will find a purchaser by addressing this office within five days. R 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS DENTIST work for first class board, at 695 West Madison-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SECOND-HAND metal show cases for cigar store; a figure for tobacco sign. Apply at 38 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A RAILROAD TICKET TO SALT Lake and return. Address D. RICHARDSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—BANKS, STORES AND OFFICES to fit up to order in first-class style by R. C. BAILEY, carpenter, contractor and builder. Address 1255 Indiana av.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 19th inst. You can hold your tickets and often secure good homes for all. Those who want to go with us and secure good homes on 160 acres before the choice lands are taken up by others, will do well to call in early. Our terms are the most liberal ever offered in Chicago. Come and see. This is addressed to those who, if death was to call you away, would leave your family without a place on which to rest and call their home. You are the ones we want. No matter whether man or woman, and what your former position or wealth, so you are honest and sober minded. We will have no whiskey drinking in our colony. Office, Lewis House, 144 Wabash av. R. S. GREEN, Gen'l Sup't Southwestern Colony.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND LEASE—4 FINE silver-plated show-cases, [illegible] counters and shelving; also, desks and [illegible] will be sold cheap [illegible] Fixtures will be sold separately.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GENTLEman's watch and chain. Heavy gold hunting case (Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham). Good timekeeper. Address P. O. Box 241, Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO PUBLISHERS—THE COMplete printing material of a seven column English weekly paper, entirely new. Address CHICAGO UNION.

FOR SALE—1 SET TINNERS' TOOLS AND small stock of tin and hardware, at No. 238 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—NOTARY'S COMMISSION. GOOD for over 3 years. Address, stating highest cash price, X 18, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO correspond with gentlemen of some means and education, and aged from 35 to 40, with a view to permanent acquaintance. Address R 13, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL HARRY HINCKLY, WHO [illegible] Michigan sts, call at McAULEY, TOS & CO.'S, 12 Wabash av.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY THAT PICKED UP the pocket-book in Twelfth st. stage yesterday will oblige by returning same to 152 Lytle-st, and save further trouble, as the person in the stage is identified, if necessary.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Fourth Day of the Kennicott Club Shooting Tournament.

The Prizes Won by Messrs. Abe Kleinman, Miles Johnson, and N. Doxey.

The Tournament One of the Most Successful and Satisfactory Ever Held.

How the Bostons Beat the Eckfords---Turf Notes.

THE TRIGGER.

THE KENNICOTT TOURNAMENT.

The fourth day of the Kennicott Club tournament, and the last day for individual shooting, was celebrated on yesterday at Dexter Park. The entries numbered forty-four, a large number for double rises, which were the order of the day. The distance was eighteen yards, and the boundary one hundred, in accordance with the Kennicott rules. Colonel Williams, of Quincy, Ill., (incorrectly stated yesterday as Whitewater, Wis.) again officiated as referee and was as satisfactory as only an old and experienced sportsman can be. The attendance of spectators was much larger than on any previous day, and the Club House contained quite a number of ladies. Taken as a whole, the day was a good one, and the shooting fully up to the mark for doubles. Many of the best shots among the single-bird men voluntarily retired from the doublet contest from want of confidence in their varied ability, though most of the visitors from abroad remained over. The first ten pairs to each contestant resulted as follows:

Z. C. Pheatt	11 10 11 10 10 10 11 01 11 10—14
W. Taylor	00 11 11 11 11 01 10 10 11 11—14
G. M. Matteson	11 11 11 11 11 04 01 11 11 11—18
H. N. Sherman	11 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 11—18
Abe Kleinman	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—19
N. Doxey	11 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 11 11—16
A. S. Kennedy	10 11 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 10—17
W. E. Watkins	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—19
F. R. Mitchell	11 11 10 10 11 11 10 10 10 11—14
F. Maskey	11 11 11 11 11 11 01 11 11 11—19
G. Stanton	11 00 10 00 dr	—5
W. T. Waterman	00 11 10 10 10 10 00 00 00—7
G. K. Phatt	10 11 11 01 11 11 11 11 10—17
J. A. Kinfey	10 11 11 11 11 01 11 11 11 10—16
A. A. Sample	11 10 11 11 10 00 11 11 00 01—12
G. Greenen	10 10 10 11 10 10 11 11 10 10—14
Ed. Price	10 10 00 11 01 11 01 11 10 11—12
G. C. Sherman	01 10 10 11 00 11 01 11 10 11—13
S. P. Hopkins	11 11 00 10 10 11 01 11 11 10—13
A. H. Bogardus	11 11 01 10 01 10 10 dr	—9
E. W. Ross	11 01 10 11 11 11 01 11 10 11—16
H. H. Brown	11 10 01 11 10 11 11 11 11 11—16
Miles Johnson	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—20
J. Moore	11 11 10 11 11 11 11 01 10 10—17
W. Richards	11 10 01 01 11 10 11 11 00 10—12
M. Carl	11 10 11 10 11 10 dr	—9
J. J. Kleinman	11 10 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10—14
J. Wright	00 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 10 10—14
J. E. Bartlett	11 00 11 11 10 00 00 10 00 dr—8
H. Alexander	10 00 00 dr	—1
J. H. Acklin	10 10 11 11 10 11 11 00 11—15
C. Adams	11 00 11 01 11 10 10 dr	—9
H. C. Pritchatt	10 11 10 10 11 01 01 00 11—12
J. Rice	00 10 10 10 11 10 00 10 11—10
R. Thomas	10 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 10—17
Abner Price	11 11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 11—18
V. Brown	10 10 10 10 11 11 10 dr	—9
Chas. Kern	00 00 10 11 11 11 10 11 10 11—13
Alex Price	01 11 10 10 00 dr	—5
Wm. Price	10 11 00 00 00 dr	—3
Eggleston	10 10 10 00 dr	—5
J. Allen	10 00 11 01 10 dr	—5
J. Farnsworth	01 10 10 00 11 11 11 00 dr	—8
A. S. Sample	11 11 00 11 10 00 dr	—6

No one having killed all of his twenty birds, the first prize ($225) devolved upon the three who had killed nineteen. These were Abe Kleinman, of Calumet, and Messrs. W. E. Watkins and E. Maskey, of Nashville, Tenn. The latter was winner of the fourth prize in Thursday's contest. In the pool selling, the first named was made a strong favorite, and large sums of money were invested on him. More pools were sold for this prize than for any former one in the tournament. The following are fair samples of the whole:

Kleinman	$10	Kleinman	$10
Maskey	5	Maskey	8
Watkins	5	Watkins	8
Kleinman	$30	Kleinman	$15
Maskey	10	Maskey	10
Watkins	10	Watkins	10
Kleinman	$25	Kleinman	$25
Maskey	15	Maskey	17
Watkins	23	Watkins	17

The tie was to be decided by five pairs at 21 yards. The result was:

Kleinman	11 10 11 11 01—8
E. Watkins	11 10 11 11 11—9
Maskey	[illegible]

Nothing having been settled between Kleinman and Watkins, five more doubles were shot, at the same distance, as follows:

Kleinman	01 11 11 11 00—7
Watkins	10 11 11 11 00—7

This was the most exciting contest that has taken place here for many years. Both missed a bird of the first pair, and then shot steadily and surely to the fifth. Here Kleinman, shooting first, missed both his birds, though both lighted inside the bounds, and the crowd, headed by the referee, went out to see him gather them. The rules allowed him five minutes, and when the pair refused to be gathered and flew off, a hearty cheer arose. It was now a hundred to one on Watkins, he having only to kill one bird to win. Using very poor judgment, he attempted to kill both, and failed to touch either. Had he confined his attention to either rise, and used both barrels, if necessary, on that one, he had a morally sure thing.

But he didn't; and another tie resulted. This time the Calumet man had it all his own way, as will be seen:

Kleinman	11 01 11 01 11—8
Watkins	11 00 01 10 dr—4

THE SECOND PRIZE

($150) devolved on Messrs. Matteson (who was sailing under a false name), Sherman, Johnson, and Price. Mr. Sherman, who won the second prize on the preceding day, shared the honor of leading the pools, with Abner Price, as will be seen from a few samples:

Sherman	$10	Price	$5
Price	[illegible]	Johnson	7
Field	12	Field	8
Price	$5	Price	$5
Sherman	6	Johnson	4
Field	9	Field	5

The delegate from New Jersey killed eight birds in succession and carried off the prize. This was in good taste as he now holds the champion medal for double birds. Below is the score:

Matteson	01 10 10 11 11—7
Sherman	11 10 01 01 dr—5
Johnson	11 11 11 11 11—8
Price	11 01 01 01 dr—5

By the time that this was decided it had become so dark that it was deemed impossible to shoot any further; but, after a little consultation, it was determined to decide the fourth prize—ties on 16—and leave the third prize to be settled this morning. This was mostly in consequence of the urgent necessity which called Mr. Doxey, one of the contestants, away. He, however, carried the $50 with him, as will be seen by the score:

Doxey	11 11 10 11 11—7
Ross	11 10 11 10 dr—6
Brown	11 10 10 11 dr—6

The ties on 17 between Messrs. Kennedy, G. K. Pheatt, Moore, and Thomas, will be shot at 9 o'clock this morning for the $75 prize.

At 10 o'clock will occur the contest for the Kennicott complimentary prize, for which there are eight clubs entered, each represented by two members. The clubs and their representatives are as follows:

Eagle Club, Auburn, N. Y.—Dr. A. S. Kennedy and E. W. Ross.

Nashville Club, Nashville, Tenn.—T. R. Mitchell and W. E. Watkins.

Prairie Club, Chicago—A. M. Hoyle and W. E. Johnson.

Pioneer Club, Edgerton, Wis.—H. N. Sherman and W. Taylor.

Detroit Shooting Club, Detroit—G. Stanton and M. Carl.

Maumee Valley Club, Toledo—G. K. Pheatt and J. Moore.

Tolleston Club, Chicago—D. W. Coan and W. E. Strong.

Kennicott Club, Chicago—Abner Price and E. Thomas, Jr.

Each participant will shoot at 20 single and 10 pair double rises, and the combined score of each club's representatives will decide the possession of the prize.

REMARKS.

It is befitting the character of the club under whose auspices this tournament is held, and is but respectful to the participators from all over the country, to say that the occasion has so far been a success in every particular. The entries have been as full as had been expected, and have comprised the very best shots in the whole country. The records of the shooting, as published in THE TRIBUNE exclusively, have shown that the averages have not been behind any similar occasion. It is to be regretted, in view of these facts, that the personal spite of a subordinate in the *Times* office should have allowed the gentlemen from out of town to conclude that it was impossible to obtain a fair credit for their skill in more than one city paper. The fling at the management in yesterday's issue was based upon an untruth, and was totally devoid of any cause. It should be whispered in the ears of the officers of the Kennicott that, if they wish to obtain anything like a fair report of their tournament, they should call in at the Adams street office every evening and bring their scores. The paper aforesaid does not go out after news.

BILLIARDS.

THE FINEST HALL IN THE CITY,

and one which compares favorably with any in operation before the fire, will be opened this evening at Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark street, between Michigan and Illinois. The proprietor, Henry Klare, was always noted as the most popular and successful billiard caterer on the North Side, but this time he has eclipsed all previous efforts, and has now a hall which is really a credit to that portion of the city. The room is large and high, the ceilings beautifully frescoed by Schubert & Koenig, while a magnificent sideboard forms the temple counter and bar. Six of Emanuel Brunswick & Co.'s beautiful beveled tables, the "New Chicago," do their part in the general embellishment. In the rear of the billiard room, but completely separated therefrom, is the restaurant, which Mr. Klare will conduct on first-class principles. The billiard opening to-night will be a grand affair. Garnier, Parker, Rainee, and Coon will be there and give exhibitions of their skill, and a nice lunch will not be wanting. An invitation is extended to the public in general, and to North Side billiard lovers in particular.

BASE BALL.

THE BOSTONS BEAT THE MUTUALS.

From the New York Times, Aug. 14.

The fifth of the series of games between the Mutuals and the Red Stockings, of Boston, took place on the Union Ground yesterday, and, despite the exaction of a half-dollar for admission, nearly 4,000 spectators were within the inclosure, while about half as many more looked on from the surrounding buildings and over the fence. At [illegible] p. m. the game began, with the Bostons at the bat. In the first three innings neither side scored; for, although the Bostons made several errors in fielding, the Mutuals ran the bases so slowly as to be unable to take advantage of the chances thus afforded. In the fourth inning the Bostons had two men on bases, with two out, when Gould drove the ball hard and high to right field, where Bechtel, running up to the rails of the club house, accomplished one of the finest catches ever seen on a ball field, for which he was rewarded by a long continued ovation from the excited crowd. The fifth inning closed without a run for either, the Mutuals having men who failed to earn a single base, while the Bostons were credited with but two. In the sixth, Eggler missed a very difficult fly ball, on which Barnes reached second base, and came home on a wild low throw by Hatfield, who attempted to head him off at third. Another blank then fell to the Mutuals, and it seemed as though they were to receive a genuine "Chicago," but in the sixth, after a [illegible] throw by Bechtel had given the Bostons another run, Hatfield, for the New York nine, led off with a [illegible] ed second safely on a ball from Bechtel's bat badly juggled by Barnes. Hicks' long fly to center advanced each man a base, and McMullin brought in both by a fine safe hit to the right field, which Rogers let pass him and McMullin went round to third, where he was afterward "doubled" up by Schafer's fine catch. The score now stood even, but Hatfield gave Barnes another run in the eighth by a wild throw, and again the Mutuals were whitewashed. The ninth inning brought another run—earned this time—to the Bostons, and yet another blank to the Mutuals, the latter being thus defeated by a score of 4 to 2—a result which was a sore disappointment to the spectators, among whom, previous to the game, there seemed to be a general impression that the Mutuals would come out ahead.

Although the score was kept down to remarkably low figures, yet the playing of both was very indifferent. For the visitors, G. Wright was chief among the muffers, while for the Mutuals strange to say, Hatfield was the weak point. He made one or two very fine plays, but more than undid it all by two fatal errors, which would have been discreditable to the most unpretending amateur. The brilliant plays in the field were, for the most part, accomplished by Schafer, Gould, Fulmer, and Start, and both Cummings and Spaulding also deserve credit for their effective pitching.

THE SCORE.

BOSTON.	R	B	PO	A	MUTUAL.	R	B	PO	A
G. Wright, s s	0	0	1	7	Start, 1 b	0	0	9	0
Barnes, 2 b	2	1	2	3	Eggler, 1 f	0	0	4	0
Leonard, l f	0	1	0	0	Hatfield, 2 b	1	1	2	3
McVey, c	0	1	2	0	Bechtel, r f	1	0	3	0
Spaulding, p	0	1	1	0	Hicks, c	0	0	4	0
Gould, 1 b	0	0	16	0	McMullin, c f	0	1	0	0
Schafer, 3 b	1	0	3	5	Boyd, 3 b	0	0	2	0
Rogers, r f	1	3	0	0	Fulmer, s s	0	0	3	5
H. Wright, c f	0	2	2	0	Cummings, p	0	0	0	1
Total	4	9	27	15	Total	2	2	27	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—4
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Runs earned—Boston, 1.

Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantic.

Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, *Aug.* 16.—The commencement of the Saratoga race meeting is postponed until to-morrow, in consequence of continued rain.

PUGILISTIC.

A DISAPPOINTED CROWD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—Five hundred people arrived at Cane River, near the mouth of the Potomac, yesterday, and, after waiting till noon to see the prize fight between Mace and O'Baldwin, returned disgusted.

AQUATIC.

YACHT RACE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The handicap yacht race for a cup worth $500, offered by Commodore Bennett, of the New York Yacht Club the yachts to sail from Newport to Block Island and return, came off to day, and was won by the Columbia.

SYLVAN SALVATION.

Progress of the Camp-Meeting at Desplaines—The Attendance Large and Services Effective.

The camp-meeting at Desplaines yesterday was largely attended, and the services were of a deeply impressive character. The strictest order is being preserved by the police, no liquors, hucksters, or anything or anybody which could interfere with the serenity of the occasion being allowed upon the ground.

The morning's sermon was by the Rev. E. M. Boring, from the text found in the first verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans, upon the subject, "Entire Consecration." Elder Boring said: Religion, in itself, is a service, and Christians are, and should consider themselves, servants. The unconverted are also servants, for he that sins is the servant of sin, and what is service? The only choice of any reasonable being is in the Master. As to the nature of the service, it is a sacrifice; the Jewish animals were slain; it is a sacrifice of the body, the whole man, mind, heart, and affections, property, time, and influence; it must be a holy sacrifice, and the intentions must be pure. Again, this sacrifice is an acceptable one and well-pleasing to God, for He gives the evidence of His acceptance and puts His own trade mark on all His work in nature and in grace. The sacrifice is eminently a reasonable one, for man is a reasonable being, and has aptitudes for the worship of God. His nature demands a religion, and God has a right of property in man, whom He has created, preserved, and redeemed. The service of religion is a service of love, for love is its chief element, and love's service is always reasonable. The Elder then spoke of the many inducements to comply with this requirement, and enumerated the manifold services of God, closing with an application which each one in the congregation could but consider personal to themselves. The services terminated by singing the 864th hymn and the benediction, and the congregation dispersed to partake of dinner.

At 1 o'clock Rev. L. N. Beaudry, of the Troy Conference, took the stand, and, after the prayer and singing of the 25th and 31st hymns by the audience, which was much larger than at any previous meeting, he delivered a moving sermon from Hebrews, 4th chapter and 1st verse: "Let us, therefore, fear, lest a promise being left us of entering into His rest any of us should seem to fall short of it." The rest spoken of was two-fold: first, that of faith, and second, that which remains for God's children. There are several classes who come short of entering into this rest. 1st. Those who do not believe in it. 2d. Those who think it only for a few. 3d. Those who believe in it, but do not understand it. 4th. Those who think they have not enough of feeling, but who ought to remember that the work commences by conviction, not feeling. 5th. Those who think they could not retain it, either on account of business relations or natural disposition. 6th. Those who will not accept of it simply because they can go on without it; and 7th, those who have had it, but have not been true to it. He proceeded to present convincing arguments against these false standpoints, and closed by exhorting his hearers not to come short of the promises, for "Our Joshua, Jesus, is leading His hosts, and if we follow Him we soon shall have passed over Jordan and entered into our land of Beulah."

The evening services were conducted by Rev. H. W. Thomas, of the Park Avenue Church, who preached an able and effective discourse.

The following is the programme for each day's exercise: Bell for rising, 5:30 a. m.; railroad breakfast, 6:15 a. m.; regular breakfast, 7:00 a. m.; family prayer, 8:00 a. m.; young people's prayer-meeting, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; dinner, 12:15 p. m.; children's meeting, 1:15 p. m.; mothers' meeting, 1:15 p. m.; preaching, 2:30 p. m.; supper, 5 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m.; general prayer meeting, 6:30 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.; tents closed, 10 p. m. Many of these meetings are held in private tents and in those erected by the congregations of the different churches, among which are those of Evanston, Park Ridge, Centenary, the Scandinavian, and other churches.

A special train will leave the Wisconsin depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway on Sunday, Aug. 18, at 9 a. m., for the camp grounds. Returning, will leave the camp grounds at 5 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 6:30 p. m. Fare for the round trip, $1.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—The Bailiffs of the Criminal Court Anxious About Their Pay.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present, Messrs. Skelly, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Ashton, Harrison, Jones, Herting, Crawford.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes asked further time in which to report, and it was granted.

The claim of Henry Bertrand to be refunded the amount paid for swamp land sold him by the county, which had no title thereto, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Messrs. Smeal, Rebank & Co gave notice that they had transferred their contract for printing blanks for the Superior Court, which was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to inform the contractors that they could not thus transfer their contract, and, if they attempted to do so it would be declared forfeited, relet, and they be held for the difference.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported on the resolutions relative to increasing the salary of the County Judge, to the effect that they have no doubt of the power of the Board to make the increase, he having been elected prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. The report was adopted.

The resolutions of Commissioner Herting, increasing the salary, were taken up and adopted.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported recommending the payment of sundry bills.

The same Committee reported favorably on sundry applications for a rebate of taxes for 1871.

The reports were concurred in.

Several other Committees reported favorably on various bills, which were ordered paid.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely to granting a new bond to Mrs. Myra C. F. Botsford in lieu of one alleged to have been destroyed by fire.

The subject was referred to the County Attorney, with instructions to report what should be done.

A communication was read from the Bailiffs of the Criminal Court, stating that they had received no pay since June 30, 1872, owing to the dispute as to whether city or county should pay them, and urging the Commissioners to provide for their compensation.

Mr. White said that many lawyers held that the expenses of the Court after July came on the county, and he moved to refer the communication to the Judiciary Committee, to report on the questions of law and of equity. He thought it equitable that the county should pay.

Mr. Skelly offered a resolution to repeal, in towns other than those applying for it, the law requiring the Town Boards of each town to meet and recommend the granting of licenses. It was adopted.

The Board took a recess till Monday.

The Sunday Train for the Pacific Coast.

The Government overland mail train will leave Chicago to-morrow, Sunday, the 18th, at 10 a. m., *via* Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on the main line, and connecting with Monday morning express over Union Pacific Railroad for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Choice Suburban Homes.

For $200 to $300 you can buy those double-size lots on high rolling grounds opposite the camp meeting grove, at Desplaines. Terms, one-quarter cash, and balance within three years. EDMUND G. [illegible], office 81 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market streets, is agent for this property.

MEDILL ON SHERIDAN.

The Mayor Sets His Face Against Any More "Benders."

His Patience Exhausted, He Proposes to Take Prompt Action.

Probability that the Offending Commissioner Will Be Impeached and Tried.

The recent conduct of Police Commissioner Sheridan, who presented himself at the meeting of the Board, on Thursday, in an incapable state of intoxication, has caused his friends considerable anxiety. Were this the first time he had been guilty of a similar proceeding, something might be said in extenuation; but it is well known that he has had several opportunities to reform, and has not done so. Every one around the police headquarters was talking over the matter yesterday, and there seemed to be but one opinion—that the Mayor will prefer charges against him and have him removed. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE interviewed His Honor in the afternoon, and learned what is subjoined:

Reporter. What do you intend doing with Commissioner Sheridan?

The Mayor. I am waiting for him to get sober.

R. When he does, what disposition will you make of him?

M. I am making up my mind now what to do with him.

R. Have you had a consultation with Mr. Tuley in reference to preferring charges against him?

M. No. He is at Oconomowoc collating the city ordinances. I expected him back this afternoon. As soon as he comes, I purpose consulting with him.

R. This is not Commissioner Sheridan's first offense, I understand?

M. No. When the first dereliction was brought to my notice, some months ago, I had a talk with Commissioner Talcott about it, and requested him to have a friendly and, at the same time, candid talk with Sheridan, and tell him he must reform and set a better example to the men; that a Police Commissioner being the highest officer in the department, he could not afford to be publicly intoxicated and then afterwards sit as a member of a court to try charges against another officer for a like offence; that his conduct was bringing the whole department into disrepute, destroying discipline, and disgracing the Police Department and rendering reform practically impossible; that, first of all, the Police Commissioners themselves must set a decent example of sobriety before the men. Talcott had that conversation with him, very free, full, and candid, and Sheridan promised strongly that he would not offend again. Not long after that he got on another bender. That time I sent for an outsider (his name is not material),—an influential personal and political friend of his. I stated the case to him, and asked him to advise me what to do. I told him that I could not permit this thing to go on forever,—that he must be reformed. He plead with me to give Sheridan another trial, saying he would go and see him. He did go see him, and remonstrated with him,—talked over the enormity of the matter fully, and the second time Sheridan gave his solemn promise that he would never, while Police Commissioner, give me any cause for such complaint. He kept that promise for a month or two, then I heard of a third bender that he was on, and a pretty bad one, too. I saw this friend again, and he said he hadn't a word to say. He said he would still plead with me for leniency, but he hadn't another word of excuse or apology to make. I sent for another friend, or met him, rather, and he told me he would go immediately and see Sheridan, and tell him that he would destroy himself forever, unless he quit this business; and he subsequently told me that Mark was now going to be straight, and requested that I should not take any public notice of it. That was some time in July last. Then the next bender is the present one. The friends that I had formerly sent to him had said nothing to me about it, or I to them; but others have come in and said I should take my own course, while a few have entreated for a still further trial. They say, "Give him one more trial," or in the language of Rip Van Winkle, "Don't let this drink count."

R. Do you propose doing so?

M. When Mr. Tuley comes back I shall go over the legal points with him, although my mind is pretty clear on the subject.

R. Can you remove him?

M. I think there is no question but what public intoxication on the part of a Police Commissioner is as much a violation of the charter and ordinances as intoxication by the humblest patrolman or by a private citizen. If a citizen can be taken up and punished, and a patrolman, or a sergeant, or a Captain dismissed for it, why not a Police Commissioner? If it is a misdemeanor in one it is in the other. I have no doubt whatever in my own mind as to the decision of the Court if proof is made, and I have no doubt about my ability to furnish overwhelming proof of repeated acts of inebriation in practice.

R. What does the ordinance say about it?

M. (Getting a copy of the ordinances.) It reads "Misdemeanor, malfeasance, or delinquency"—these are the three charges that can be brought against him, and he can be removed upon proof of either. I claim that public intoxication on the part of an officer is a misdemeanor, and a very aggravated one too. He is not able to be present and discharge his duty competently, therefore he would be delinquent at the same time.

R. Would he be tried by a jury?

M. No, there is no trial by jury about it, and there is no appeal. The Judge of the Circuit Court alone hears the testimony and decides after a fair trial before him, and his decision is final, and the office can be vacated by his order. It is not in the nature of a trial for larceny or felony of any description; it is simply to remove a man from office on account of misdemeanor or delinquency, and during the pendency of the proceedings the Commissioner is suspended from the performance of any duty, so he gains nothing by procrastination. If he should maintain a protracted trial to gain time—induce the Judge to grant him long adjournments, it still keeps him out of office just so long.

R. Have you determined what to do?

M. No, I have not yet determined what to do. I am turning the thing over carefully—looking at it from every point of view. One thing may be depended upon: when my mind is made up, I am going through with it, and if I bring a complaint before Judge Williams, there will be no let up until the Court decides one way or the other. In this last bender, in addition to intoxication, Commissioner Sheridan undertook to create a division in the Board itself, denying the authority of the Mayor and Common Council to remove Kennedy and appoint a successor, and undertook to deny the right of the successor to take possession of the office, and made himself particularly officious. He was ten times more zealous about it than Kennedy was himself. He has traversed the authority of the Mayor and Common Council, and assumed to bring everything to a dead-lock, seeming to have no care or regard for the consequences of the confusion and injury to the public service that would grow out of it. It would have been ridiculous had he been able to carry out his purpose. He has thrown down the gauntlet, and challenged the Mayor and Common Council to impeach him under that section,—has dared us to interfere with his purposes. In other words, he seems to take the ground that a Police Commissioner can be publicly intoxicated without incurring any liability, and that he can defeat the Mayor and Council in the appointment of a Superintendent and bring matters to a stand still. Mark Sheridan is an able man, but I do not believe he is quite up to that stand of greatness which would warrant him to do a thing of that kind.

This was all the Mayor had to say. Commissioner Sheridan was not present at the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon. He is yet "indisposed." If charges are preferred against him by the Mayor, he will make a vigorous fight to show that, while one of the heads of the department may get drunk with impunity, any dereliction on the part of a subordinate must be punished by a forfeiture of five days pay or dismissal from the force.

OBITUARY.

Samuel VanRensellaer Hickcox, for many years connected with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in an editorial capacity, died at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock last night, at No. 20 Sixteenth street, of consumption and Bright's disease of the kidneys. Religious services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at his late residence. The remains will then be taken in charge by Mr. H. R. Sargent, who will have them sent to Warren, R. I., where the friends of deceased reside, and where his wife and son are buried.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Thieves and Their Booty Unearthed.

The authorities of the West Twelfth Street Police Station have succeeded in recovering a large quantity of stolen property, and in arresting three persons who are supposed to have had a hand in stealing it. It has been discovered that two burglars named George Higgins and George Armour, well known to the police for their desperation and recklessness, boarded at a house on DeKoven street, kept by a woman named Helen Sacket. The booty secured by the ruffians in their midnight raids upon unguarded residences in the West Division was generally taken to Mrs. Sackett's house, and that virtuous person disposed of it at her convenience for a percentage. A short time ago the disreputable trio became involved in a quarrel, during the progress of which Armour threatened to shoot the woman. She, fearing that he might carry his dire threat into execution, informed Sergeant Briscoe of the matter. That officer, suspecting that there was something more serious at the bottom of the difficulty than the woman was willing to acknowledge, decided not to take any action before discovering the character of the woman's boarders. He soon learned that the men were burglars, and that the woman was nothing but a "fence." The quarrel about which she had informed him resulted over a division of stolen property. After becoming acquainted with these facts, Briscoe resolved to make a raid upon the DeKoven street house. He succeeded in arresting the three thieves, and found about $1,000 worth of stolen property upon the premises. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday, who held the men in bail of $2,000 each to appear before the Criminal Court, and the woman as a witness, under bonds of $500.

Political Matters.

A correspondent inquires: "Why is there no Liberal Club in the Fifteenth Ward? Some two weeks since at a meeting in Owsley's Hall, Mr. Kinney and others were appointed to organize a Club, since when nothing has been heard of it. We want a Club."

All Liberal Republicans and supporters of Horace Greeley, resident in and about Du Page County, are requested to be present in full force at a Mass Meeting to be held at Danby, Du Page County, Illinois, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. A large attendance is confidently hoped for. Ladies are especially invited.

James M. Myers Esq., and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Everything.

Hon. Wash. McClean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is at the Sherman House.

—The Board of Underwriters, yesterday, adopted the mortgagee clause, and hereafter it will be inserted in all policies.

—The French festival takes place next Monday evening at the church, corner of Halsted and Tyler streets. There will be great attractions.

—Hon. John V. Eustace, of Dixon, the substitute for Lawrence Weldon on the Liberal ticket for Attorney General, is at the Sherman.

—The Actives play their second game with the Lakesides this afternoon, at the park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets. Ladies admitted free.

—Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of Tom Foley's first appearance in this vale of tears. Numerous friends congratulated him on the event, and drank to several hundred returns of the day.

—A week ago last (Thursday) night the schooner Wellsand, Captain T. Scott, went out from here to Manistee, and the steward, Charles Smith, was lost overboard. The body sank before the boat could get to him.

—The Fire Department will have a trial of the Richards' Fire Escape and Hose Elevator on the Gardner House, corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock The public are invited to be present.

—The seven hundred operatives of Crane Bro's. Manufacturing Company are to have their first annual picnic to-day, at Evanston. Fifteen rail way cars, besides the fine steamer Sheboygan, for invited guests, will be required to transport the workmen and their wives and families.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Elizabeth O'Brien, 2 story and basement brick, 21x77 feet, No. 96 Kinzie street; E. C. Jager, 3 story and basement stone, 59x70 feet, No. 171 Kinzie street; Patrick O'Donnell, 1 story and basement brick, 24x50 feet, No. 862 West Lake street.

—Dr. Newcome, a professional gentleman, who circulates "medical information of value to the uninitiated," which smacks strongly of obscenity, was arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday, for violating the city ordinance relating to indecent publications. At the request of the accused, the case was continued until Wednesday next.

—On Thursday evening a young colored boy found a satchel, containing two watches and $330 in greenbacks, on the street. A white man who saw him pick it up, claimed it, and took it away from him. The boy reported the matter at the Harrison Street Station, and an officer was sent out to look for the property. It was found in a short time, and subsequently restored to the rightful owner, who proved to be a driver of a Wabash avenue omnibus.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the Morgue, on the body of Frank Otto, aged 12 years, who was accidentally drowned while swimming in the lake at the foot of Twelfth street. He resided at No. 23 Kreamer street. At No. 136 Pacific avenue, on the body of Jacob Isaacson, aged 51 years, who came to his death by being crushed between an elevator and the floor of a building on Wabash avenue.

—The prominent arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday were as follows: James C. Pilling, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Autman, St. Louis; H. D. Hall, New Orleans; C. A. Young, Hanover, N. H.; Lewis Orth, Wheeling, Va.; J. C. McKean, Nevada; J. A. McHenry and wife, Cleveland; B. Lewcomb and wife, New York; O. S. Senter, Philadelphia; Wm. Arnsbury, England; Henry Stephen, Springfield, Ohio; E. Mulland, Memphis; Charles Mason, New York; Charles M. Pease, Council Bluffs; Wm. A. Lawrence, Boston.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 72; 8 a. m., 73; 8:30 a. m., 75; 9 a. m., 77; 9:30 a. m., 77; 10 a. m., 78; 10:30 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 78; 11:30 a. m., 79; 12 m., 80; 12:30 p. m., 79; 1 p. m., 79; 1:30 p. m., 80; 2 p. m., 80; 2:30 p. m., 80; 3 p. m., 81; 3:30 p. m., 80; 4 p. m., 80; 4:30 p. m., 79; 5 p. m., 78; 5:30 p. m., 78; 6 p. m., 77;—In the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 95 degrees in the sun.

—Mr. Frank Gillett and Miss Jennie Sites, daughter of General G. L. Sites, all of Chicago, were united in marriage at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, on Thursday evening. Invited guests to the number of over eight hundred were present. Bishop Whitehouse performed the ceremony, the full choral service of the church being rendered by the choir, of which Mr. Gillett was formerly a member. A brilliant wedding reception was given in the evening at the residence of the bride's father, and yesterday morning the happy couple left on a tour of the Lake Superior country, a large circle of warm friends wishing them all sorts of pleasant adventures.

—Among the prominent guests at the Sherman House yesterday, was General William Cogswell, of Ottawa, popularly known throughout the State as "Cast-Iron Bill," a *soubriquet* derived from his business as an iron moulder. The General is a candidate for the Legislature from La Salle County on the Liberal ticket. He prophesies that Greeley and Brown and the State ticket will carry that county by 1,000 majority.

—"Time Works Wonders," indeed. It has played sad havoc with the chronological calculations of the *Times*, which asserts of this comedy, that "Mr. McVicker gave it on his opening night, just ten years ago." A remarkable "coincidence," truly, when it is remembered that McVicker's opening night was in the fall of 1858, on which occasion "The Honeymoon" was produced, with Harry Perry and Alice Mann in the leading *roles*, the entertainment concluding with the farce of the "Rough Diamond," Mr. McVicker himself appearing.

—Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, passed through this city yesterday, on his return from the Government expedition to Sherman Station, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the suitability of that part of the country for the purpose of an astronomical observatory. It is found that objects can be seen with 50 per cent more distinctness than in the Mississippi Valley.

—The place of Mons. Niboyet, the French Consul in this city, during his absence in Europe, will be supplied by Mons. de Caux. The statement that M. Niboyet has resigned is not exactly true, but it is understood that he will ask to be appointed to a European mission. He was Consul in England previous to his appointment to Chicago.

—The word dull fails to express the condition of affairs at Police Headquarters yesterday. Every one seemed to be in suspense as regards Commissioner Sheridan; but his absence has ceased to excite any special wonder. The business of the office is rapidly assuming an orderly shape under the management of Superintendent Washburn, whose general style indicates that, with a competent Deputy, he will make some startling changes for the better in the discipline of the force, before long.

—The meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon was attended by Commissioners Talcott and Klokke. The case of Officer Flannigan, of the Harrison street station, charged with having administered an uncalled-for thump to a man named Allen, at the Caledonian picnic, was continued until next Friday. Officer Henry Smith, pound master of the West Division, was given an opportunity to explain why he did not arrest a certain person when called upon to do so. His remarks had such an effect upon the Board that they dismissed the charges pending against him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE INTERIOR COMPANY.

John C. W. Bailey and others, alleging that they are stockholders of the *Interior* Printing Company of Chicago, claim equity against Richard Edwards and others, including the *Interior* Printing Company and THE TRIBUNE Company. The complainants state that the *Interior* Printing Company owned $12,000 worth of material which was purchased of the Chicago Printers' Co-operative Association, subject to a mortgage for $1,500 and a chattel mortgage for $593, the latter of which was assigned to Edwards, under which he took possession of the property in March, 1871. To set aside the incumbrance and possession the *Interior* Company filed its bill in chancery, alleging legal defects of the proceeding, and asking sale of the property and division of the proceeds, whereupon an injunction issued directed to Edwards to restrain him from transferring or selling the property, which injunction is still in force, and the suit undetermined. Edwards, however, retained possession of the property until the 18th of October, 1871, using the same in h's business, having agreed to account for the profits, which it is charged he has not done. It is further charged that Richard Edwards fraudulently obtained possession of an agreement of Conrade E. Wright and J. C. Roberts acting as President and Secretary of the *Interior* Company, purporting to be a sale of the property for the consideration of $5,000, the terms precedent of which, the payment of the money he has never complied with. Under this agreement it is alleged he sold to THE TRIBUNE Company in November a portion of the property for about $5,000, retaining about $7,000 worth of the material and presses. It is charged that THE TRIBUNE Company had notice of the equities of the complainants. It is alleged that the *Interior* Company has now only a nominal existence; it has no office, business or formal representatives; that its so-called Directors are disqualified to act and have no interest in the affairs of the Company; that they have misdirected its property and pretended to dispose of it to the injury of the stockholders. The complainants pray for an accounting and to set aside the bill of sale to THE TRIBUNE Company, executed by Richard Edwards, and for the appointment of a receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Charles Reits & Bros., lumber merchants, pray the enforcement of a mechanic's lien on the north half of Lot 14, Block 3, Duncan's Addition of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, 39, 14 East 3 P. M., and improvements, owned by Edwin Davis.

CONFIRMING TITLE.

Israel P. Rumsey and others apply to confirm their title to Block 12, Kinzie's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section 24, 40 N. R., 13 East 3 P. M. The defendants are numerous. It is claimed that title was derived from Arthur M. Kinzie by deed of February, 1869.

John S. Dunham's Yeast Powder, for purity and strength, is unequalled. Try it, and you will use no other.

Didn't Give It Up.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American.

One of our citizens is blessed, or otherwise, with a very stubborn wife. In his case, he finds that when a woman will, she will, you may depend on't, and when she won't, she won't, and that's an end on't. This peculiarity of disposition in his wife is no secret among his associates, and one of them meeting him the other day, asked:

"Well, ——, do you know why you are like a donkey?"

"Like a donkey!" echoed W——, opening his eyes wide. "No, I didn't."

"Do you give it up?"

"I do."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

"That's not bad. Ha! ha! I'll give that to my wife when I go home"

"Mrs. W——," he asked, as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up, but she didn't; she looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she answered:

"I suppose it's because you were born so."

W—— has abjured the habit of putting conundrums to his wife.

—A citizen of Troy has a *rara avis* in the shape of a strange bird which he recently captured, with the eyes and talons of an eagle and the beak and comb of a duck. It measures three feet six and one-half inches from tip to tip of its wings.

FOREIGN.

What Will Be Proposed at the Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

Preparations for War Between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The passage of the repeal of the Party-Processions act was generally celebrated throughout Ireland yesterday by the Catholics. In some places there was disorder. At Belfast, while a procession was passing through the streets, it was stoned by a large crowd. The procession returned the attack and a scene of terrible excitement ensued. The rioters were finally dispersed by the police, not, however, until one man was shot. A slight disturbance occurred in Dublin, and several persons were wounded. There was no disorder in Londonderry.

The election for member of Parliament for Pontefract resulted in the return of H. C. E. Childers (Liberal) by a majority of 80.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 16.—Arrived—The Russia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—The steamship Corinthian has arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—General Sherman visited Oxford, yesterday, and had a very agreeable reception from the authorities of the University.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 16.—The steamship Olympus, from Boston, has arrived.

BRIGHTON, England, Aug. 16.—At a sitting of the British Association, to-day, Stanley gave an account of Livingstone's travels and discoveries in Africa for the past six years. Colonel James A. Grant, who explored the sources of the Nile with the late Captain Speke from 1863 to 1865, called in question the correctness of Livingstone's observations and conclusions. Stanley replied, defending the Doctor, and was loudly cheered. Sir Henry Rawlinson followed, and cordially acknowledged Stanley's services. At the meeting to-day, Stanley was introduced to Napoleon, Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special despatch to the *Standard*, from Paris, says that at the meeting of the Emperors, in Berlin, a proposition will be made for a Congress of European Powers, to sanction the territorial modifications of France, the occupation of Rome, and a revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

The Arbitration.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Geneva says that the American representatives anticipate the recovery of damages, to a large amount, from England. They consider the presence of Mr. Cohen favorable to such a result. The Americans have decided to require the nomination of a Board of Assessors, should a gross sum not be awarded.

GENEVA, Aug. 16.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and after a session of one hour adjourned until Monday. Jacob Staempfli, the Swiss Arbitrator, to-day said that he hoped all the work of the Board would be finished in three weeks.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President Thiers and General Cissey, Minister of War, go, to-morrow, to Honfleur to examine the harbor and consider plans for the removal of obstructions.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—It is reported that valuable petroleum wells have been discovered in Silesia, and there is much excitement in the province.

South America.

LISBON, Aug. 16.—Rio Janeiro advices to July 24 state that negotiations between the Brazilian Emperor and General Centre, of the Argentine Confederation, were not concluded then. There was great activity in the military and naval departments of both nations.

Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 16.—At Richmond, Ind., the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Road ratified, by a large majority, the contract made by the Directors with R. D. Barclay, and also the acts of the Directors in the issue of stock and bonds as provided in said contract; also, the proceedings of the Directors in the lease entered into with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Company, and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Roads. There were nearly 35,000 shares represented.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—The articles of incorporation of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway were agreed upon to-day. The subscriptions to the stock aggregate nearly a million of dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Assault Upon Pennsylvania Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 16.—The would-be assassins of George W. Davis, John Webster, and four other miners, who were fired upon from an ambush at Centralia, on the 14th inst., are still at large, and no clue has been obtained to their identity or whereabouts. Webster, who was left for dead was fired upon seven times, and has seventy buckshot in his body.

Meeting of Workingmen—Call for a Liberal Meeting.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of workingmen was held this evening, and measures adopted to prohibit the introduction of Chinese Coolie labor into the manufactories of this city. A permanent organization was effected by the election of G. R. Beecher, President; Peter Kearsbaum, Vice President; J. M. McDonald Secretary; and S. Whitehouse, Treasurer. No candidate will be supported for office who is not in sympathy with this movement.

A call for a Liberal Republican mass meeting, to be held Saturday evening, was signed by about 700 voters. The list is headed by Hons. J. R. Moorehead and D. M. Marshall.

KENTUCKY.

Insisted on Going to Jail—The Erring Clergyman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—Robert Atwood, this evening, insisted on being surrendered by his bondsmen, and was lodged in jail. His operations are the universal topic, and the developments confirm the report of their magnitude. The losses of the banks, however, will not be as heavy as at first supposed, many having collateral, and others having good names on the paper with him. The Citizens' Bank is the most heavily involved, having about $50,000 of his paper, $40,000 of which is sight drafts on New York, where there is no money to meet them.

The Rev. G. H. Robertson appeared on the streets to day. There is strong talk among some of the leading members of his church about reinstating him, but the public opinion is too strongly aroused against it.

MISSOURI.

The New Government Buildings.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—It having been intimated that improper influences are at work to locate the new Government building on Washington avenue, a large number of business men of this city, to-day, signed a petition to Secretary Boutwell in favor of a site nearer the river and in closer proximity to the proposed new Merchants' Exchange. The signatures include many of the most prominent and influential merchants.

OHIO.

Supposed Suicide.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 16.—John Myers, a German porter at the Zettler Hotel, left the hotel on Wednesday under the influence of liquor. His clothes were found on the river bank last night, and to-day his dead body was found in the Scioto River, near this city. It is thought he committed suicide.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Southerly to easterly winds and clear weather will generally prevail on Saturday over the Western and Gulf states. Winds bearing to westerly and clearing weather from Florida to North Carolina. Southerly and south westerly winds and clearing, but partly cloudy weather, from Virginia to Southwestern New York, and with cloudy weather over New England. Southerly winds and partly cloudy weather from Tennessee to northern New York. The barometer will continue falling from Missouri to the upper lakes with southerly winds and increasing cloudiness, and probably threatening weather and brisk winds, over the latter.

The Trial of Judge Barnard.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Judge Van Cott, of counsel for the prosecution, resumed his argument in the Barnard impeachment case to-day.

LATER—The argument in the Barnard impeachment case closed this noon, and the Court has gone into secret session.

At 3 o'clock the doors opened and the Court took a recess until 5 p. m.

The Court sat in secret session from 5 to 8:15 p. m., and then adjourned, to meet in secret session at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The secret is well kept, but it is generally understood that, after a good deal of discussion, a verdict of guilty was given on several articles. The final verdict will probably be published to-morrow.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Thirty boys escaped from the State Reform School at Westboro, Mass., Thursday afternoon. It is supposed they were aided by outside parties. None of the boys have been recaptured.

—An unknown, well-dressed German, about 60, was drowned in the river, at Milwaukee, yesterday morning. Papers on him indicate that his name was Robertstein.

—The Convention of Superintendents of Deaf and Dumb Asylums, in session at Flint, Mich., adjourned. The general interchange of opinions were quite valuable.

Personal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell arrived here, and is the guest of L. P. Morton.

A journeyman printer at Fort Wayne has been a member of Congress.

—The ladies at the watering-places are charged with imbibing great quantities of "tea sour."

—Boston belles, it is said, are easily recognized by the heavy boots they wear and their fondness for boiled onions and corn on the cob.

—A solid gold spoon was found nineteen feet under ground at Louisville last Friday. Butler, however, did not bury any of his treasures in Louisville.

"O FOR ANOTHER OLIVER CROMWELL!"

An Interview with Thomas Carlyle, the Great English Essayist—He Thinks Everybody Going Wrong.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler in the New York Evangelist.

LONDON, July 22.—Twenty-nine years ago—during a college-boy visit to England—I had a most interesting interview with Thomas Carlyle. His conversation proved very fertilizing. Having a great desire to see once more the veteran who has placed thirty volumes of his productions in English libraries, I sent him a friendly message. He invited me to his little plain house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea. Taking an intimate friend into the "hansom" with me, we sallied off on a hunt for the lion. We drove through fashionable West End, on to the banks of the Thames. There we found an antique house, on whose corner we read the inscription, "This is Great Cheyne Row." In one of the oldest of the brick houses in this row dwells—and for forty years has dwelt—the most extraordinary of living Englishmen of letters. Not an article seemed to have been changed in the house since my previous visit in 1842. The good, faithful wife who dwelt there then has since passed away to the "silent land;" all else looked unaltered. I sent up our names, and we were shown into a plainly furnished room, on whose walls hung a rugged portrait of brave Oliver Cromwell. Presently an old man apparently over three score and ten, walked very slowly into the room. He was attired in a long woollen gown reaching down to his feet. His gray hair was in an uncombed "mop" on his head. His clear blue eye was sharp and piercing. A bright tinge of red was on his thin cheek; and his hand trembled as he took our own. This most singular personage—who reminded me of an old alchemist—was the author of "Hero Worship," and the "French Revolution." He commenced at once—after a few inquiries about Longfellow, Bryant, and other American friends—a most characteristic discourse on the fearful degeneracy of this wretched age of delusions and impostures. With great vehemence of manner he said that "England had gone clean down into an abominable and damnable cesspool of lies, and shoddies and shams!" The first of these which he specified were the swinding joint stock company, and new schemes for turning everything into gold. "Abominable contrivances for turning commerce and trade into a villainous *rouge et noir*." He described the present turmoil on the labor question as simply a "lazy trick of both master and man to get as much pay and do as little work as they possibly can." He then broke out into a terrible denunciation of dram shops and "whuskey," which did my soul good to hear. Gough never surpassed the red-hot vehemence the old man's phillippic against "the horrible and detesable damnation of whuskey and ivery kind o' strong drink." He is heartily in favor of the prohibitory movement, but has no faith in Parliaments, and none at all in any living man now controlling civil affairs. He gave us an intensely ludicrous picture of a night he once spent in Parliament, listening to an "infinite babblement of windy talk, and endless grinding of hurdy-gurdies, grinding out lies and inanities." But at last the old Duke of Wellington arose, and then, said Carlyle, "he stammered away for fifteen minutes; but he was the only man in the House who gave me any creditable portraiture of the facts." I asked him his opinion of the man whom we in America honor as the most eloquent and brave of living British statesmen. Carlyle's contemptuous reply was: "Only a shop-keeper—a mere bagman—a man who treats England as only a big shop; he ought never to go into the House of Commons without a white apron tied under his arms!" "O for another Oliver Cromwell!" exclaimed the old man. "I have gone down to the very bottom of Oliver's speeches; and let me tell you that nothing in Demosthenes, or any other man, can compare with him in the piercing into the veritable and credible core of the fact. But in these days 'parliamentary eloquence' is only a detestable and damnable babblement of imposture and lies!" and this red-hot lava of denunciation was poured out in one unceasing stream for nearly half an hour, until he wound up by consigning pretty much everybody and everything to the "bottomless pool of everlasting damnation—in whatever meaning you may give to that word." This wonderful harangue was delivered in broad Scotch brogue, and with the most ludicrous twistings of countenance. At times the old man stopped and laughed heartily at his own caricatures. In fact, I was constantly puzzled to detect whether he was in downright earnest, or was only an intellectual Sampson, pulling down everything right and left to "make sport" for his wondering guests. But there was something indescribably sad in the spectacle of this powerful old Scotchman hurling contempt at almost everything under the sun, and venting an utter despair of anything hopeful in the providence of God or the future of humanity. Carlyle, in days past, has uttered some of the grandest truths which our times have heard. But his cynicism has grown morbid. And as the old man shambled away in his blue gown, I looked after him in mingled amazement and tenderest pity. He is the psychological marvel of the age. Such astonishing acuteness, and yet such astonishing absurdity—such faith in the [illegible]—such hatred of wrongs, and yet such defences of certain wrongs—were never before combined in any man of genius in our generation. It is strange that Bible-loving Scotland should be represented in the same era by Thomas Chalmers and Thomas Carlyle.

BOUNTY FOR POLYGAMY.

Advantages of the Plural Wife System to the Mormons—A Specimen of Bungling Legislation.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The land laws of this country allow a woman who is a widow, or the head of a family, to pre-empt land or take up a homestead by occupation and settlement. A married woman living with her husband cannot do this, because by legal construction she is not the head of a family. But the Federal Government does not recognize the validity of plural marriages. Therefore, a "plural wife" not being the lawful wife of the husband, but the head of a family without a husband, it is held that she may take a homestead under the laws regulating land proceedings. This consideration is just now very favorable for the plural wife system. A Mormon having sixteen wives may profit to the extent of having fifteen of them acquire homesteads. But if he were not a Mormon he could not secure a homestead except in his own name. The Federal encouragement of polygamy is still far greater than all the discouragements. But while in the matter of acquiring homesteads there is a positive gain in the legal construction which makes a plural wife not a wife, the same construction will be found very inconvenient some day for the Mormons. Commissioner Drummond's decision will be read in this connection with special interest.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1872.

Mrs ——, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory:

MADAM: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., submitting the question whether you, as a "plural wife," and the head of a distinctive family, having made a homestead entry in Salt Lake district, will be permitted to perfect the same.

In reply I have to state that, under date of April 22, 1871, the Register and Receiver at Salt Lake City were instructed by this office as follows: "In construing the said Homestead act, no consideration can be given to any usage governing the condition of an applicant that does not accord with the laws of the United States. Under the laws of the United States this woman is not the wife of the man to whom the usage referred to relates her, therefore her affidavit whereby she is shown to be a citizen of the United States and the head of a family must entitle her application to your acceptance."

Under the foregoing ruling, a strict compliance with the homestead laws will entitle you to a patent for the tract you have entered.

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

EX-LIEUT. GOV. SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination of Elector on the Liberal Ticket.

From the Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

Hon. Wyman Spooner, who was a member of the first Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, and drafted its platform, is one of the leaders of the great Liberal cause in this State. At the meeting of the Democratic and Liberal State Central Committees at Milwaukee, this "able and true man" (we quote the *State Journal*) was selected as elector in the First Congressional District. He has addressed the following letter of acceptance to Hon. I. C. Sloan, of Janesville, for which we ask a careful perusal by all candid men:

ELKHORN, Aug. 7, 1872.

Hon. I. C. Sloan, Member of State Central Committee, etc:

DEAR SIR: Your letter conveying the information that the Liberal Republican State Central Committee have nominated me as a candidate for Elector for the First Congressional District on the Greeley and Brown ticket, and requesting me to acknowledge my acceptance of the position, is on my table.

I had hoped and desired that as a private citizen I should remain a quiet, unobserved observer of the "signs of the times," and silently deposit such a vote at the coming election as my unprejudiced and deliberate judgment might dictate, in view of the important question at issue. I the more desired this, as I was pained to perceive in prospect that the persistent efforts of those who claimed to represent and speak the sentiments of the Republican party, and to lead its course, to effect the re-nomination and re-election of President Grant, and their indiscriminate indorsement of his executive action, together with their approval and justification of many of the measures of Congress (on which body the power of the party was supreme), which in my opinion were of more than doubtful policy, if not clearly in violation of constitutional law, would compel me to withdraw from the present support of the party, if it did not lead to entire separation. The latter alternative I was reluctant to contemplate. It was to separate from the party in whose organization I took part, and which I had been associated for a long period of years, and in that event I was desirous to spare any aggravation of the pain it might give, by avoiding whatever would seem to advertise an active opposition to those with whom I had been accustomed to take political counsel.

This prospective result my sense of duty as a citizen now forces me to accept, in view of the fact that nothing conciliatory has been offered to the opinions of those who doubt or question the wisdom of the course pursued in the matters already referred to; and the further fact that there is nothing in the character of its candidate, as developed in his civil administration, nothing in the driftings and apparent tendencies of the Republican party itself, in the leadings of its accredited organs of opinions, or in the exposition of its public orators, to inspire the hope that, in the event of its success in the election of its candidate, anything will be gained in aid of those reforms which, I feel fully persuaded, are not only of high importance, but of essential necessity to the best good of our common country and the diversified interests of our extended territory—reforms contemplating the bringing the Government back to those principles which form the basis of its superstructure, and the compelling the observance of those constitutional limitations of its powers, in which is to be found the only guarantee of a harmonious and perpetual union. Not only is there no promise of hope in such success, but all hope is precluded—as, in that event, success would be rightly construed as an expression of the people that all is well as it is, and no change is needed. But success or defeat is out of the question; there is no precedent of a political party reforming itself.

Isolated individual action, negative or positive, can avail little or nothing in the matter of a general election. Associated action by those holding like opinions can only be effective of results on such occasions. My judgment approves the platform of principles, or measures of policy, and of purposes, adopted by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and it is, therefore, that I am impelled to join in common cause with those who made that the starting point or organic law of their political action. And, as a consequence, since your Committee has spoiled my hopes of remaining an "exempt," by presenting me as a candidate for Elector, if my fellow-citizens shall ratify that nomination by an election, I shall not feel at liberty to decline an acceptance of the position. Respectfully, &c.,

WYMAN SPOONER.

The Law and Instructions of the German Parliament and the Federal Council Expelling the Society of Jesus and Congregations, etc., from the Confederation.

From the Reichs Anzeiger.

LAW RELATING TO THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

We, William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., in the name of the German Empire, and with the assent of the Federal Council and Parliament, do order:

First—The Order of the Society of Jesus, also the orders and monastic congregations affiliated with the said Society, are hereby excluded from the territory of the German Empire.

The creation of further establishments is interdicted. The establishments in actual existence shall be suppressed within a period to be fixed by the Federal Council, which time shall not exceed six months.

Second—The members of the Order of the Society of Jesus, or of the orders and congregations affiliated therewith, shall, if they are foreigners, be expelled from the territory of the Confederation; if they are natives, they shall be removed to certain districts, or in certain localities, to which, under the interdict, they shall be assigned.

Third—The Federal Council will take the necessary measures to insure the execution of this law.

In faith of which we have signed our hand and affixed the imperial seal. WILHELM.

Prince Bismarck.

Done at Ems, July 4, 1872.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE ORDER OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

In virtue of paragraph 3 of the law of the 4th of this month, concerning the Order of the Society of Jesus, the Federal Council has decided:

First—That the Order of the Society of Jesus, being excluded from the German Empire, the exercise of all the functions of their ministry, particularly in churches and schools, as well as the holding of missions, is interdicted to members of that order.

Second—That the establishments of the Order of the Society of Jesus shall be suppressed at the latest within six months from the promulgation of this law.

Third—That the measures to be taken in each special case in the execution of this law shall be entrusted to the police of the country.

For the Chancellor of the Empire.

DELBRUCK.

BERLIN, July 5, 1872.

Jahn's Monument.

From the New York World.

That remarkable man, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, to whose honor, twenty years after his death, a monument has just been unveiled [illegible] people assembled from all parts of Europe, was born in Lanz, Brandenburg, Aug. 11, 1778, and died at Freiburg, Baden, Oct. 15, 1852. He was at once a distinguished man of letters, a profound politician, and a professor of gymnastics. In earnestness of patriotism few excelled him. It is related of him that on hearing of the battle of Jena his hair turned white in a single night, and the whole aspiration of his life seemed to be to witness a united Germany—a joy he would have experienced could he have been spared two decades longer. He studied at the Universities of Halle, Gottingen, and Jena, and through his whole collegiate course distinguished himself by his vast and varied learning. In 1809 he went to Berlin, and in 1810 became a teacher at the Kolnisches Gymnasium, publishing at the same time his *Deutsches Volksthum*, an appeal to the German nation. It was at this time that he established those gymnasia for physical exercises where young men were prepared in every way to endure the fatigue of war, and from which has sprung the *Turnkunst*, that system of physical culture which has done so much to improve the manly development of the youth of Germany, and is also producing such admirable effects in our own country wherever it has been introduced. During the war of 1813 Frederick William III. gave Jahn the command of a battalion of volunteers, with which he entered Paris. After the peace, he returned to Berlin, where he continued to labor for his gymnasia, and also delivered a series of lectures, which drew universal attention on account of their excessive boldness and originality. His gymnasia were for a time encouraged by the Government, but, strange to say, the same ideas which to-day invest him with the character of a hero, in those days laid him open to suspicion and even punishment. When it was discovered that his central idea was the establishment of a united Germany, and that his gymnasia or Turner schools had been transformed into political and liberal clubs, the latter were all closed up in 1819, and Jahn himself successively imprisoned in Spandau, Kustrin, and Colberg. After a confinement of five years he was liberated and went to Freiburg, where he became Professor and remained many years. It was while occupying this position that he received an invitation from Cambridge, Mass., to become Professor there of German literature; but he declined the offer, saying that "deer and hares love to live where they are most hunted." In 1848 he became a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which position he held until his death. Beyond his native land, there is perhaps no country in the world in which the name of Friederich Ludwig Jahn is held in more estimation than in the United States.

The Laundry Business of Troy.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Whig* says:

"Word has been passed among the laundry-men that 'the cutters are at work!' The news comes to their ears like a slogan of battle, and means that the cutting and manufacture of these innumerable dozens of collars that supply the market of the fall trade have begun. The cutters are now at work, and the collar that is cut to-day will, in the course of the next two weeks, pass through the twenty or thirty hands that stitch and turn and stamp and fashion it. This means work and good times to thousands of girls, and to many who are dependent upon them for the necessaries or the more simple luxuries of life. There are about 200 girls employed in Troy in the laundries. In three weeks there will be nearly seven hundred exclusively employed in this small department of collar manufacture. Custom laundrying employs but few hands, most of the energy of the trade being devoted to new collars from the manufactories.

"A new collar must be washed, both because it becomes dirty from the oil used upon the machines, and from handling, and because the linen, as it leaves the loom, will not 'do up' nicely. It may be said here, in reply to a paragraph that has found its way into many papers throughout the country, that no arsenic is used in giving the polish to Troy collars and shirt fronts, and no person need be afraid to wear them next to the skin. The only poisonous substances used are chlorate of lime and oil of vitriol, in the preliminary bleaching process, and these are used in such small quantities that any trace they might leave would be quite inappreciable.

"A dozen collars are not separated during their five days' sojourn in a laundry. They are in fact for the most of the time tied together by a loose string that enables the washer to get at the button holes. There is always a 'tyer' in a laundry, whose business it is to untie and retie the dozens in a proper manner as they come in. This fact will explain what is so incomprehensible to many persons; that one may give in a dozen or more loose collars of all kinds and sizes at a laundry, and find them all faithfully returned and with no laundryman's mark upon them. After being tied, the collars pass through the hands of the 'bleacher,' the 'washers,' the 'starchers,' the 'ironers,' and the 'inspector.'

"A collar can be laundried in an hour, but it usually takes five days to attain its immaculate glossiness. The cost of laundrying a collar is from a cent and a quarter to a cent and two-thirds. Girls, before the strike, used to make from $12 to $20 per week. Now, from the effect of the strike, and from other reasons, they are only making from $8 to $15. It ought to be said, in favor of these girls, that they are as good, steady, and virtuous as any that can be found. Indeed, any girl who will do such hard work as laundry girls have to do in washing, ironing, and starching, cannot have any other ambition but to be well to do, honest, and respectable. It is said that very many of them work too hard for their health."

Adipocere—Ten Years Dead and Still Intact.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Register.

Mrs. Mary Owens, milliner of this city, having ornamented her lot in the cemetery and had Messrs. Myers & Deal erect a beautiful monument, thereon, concluded to remove to it the remains of her mother, Mrs. Anna Rees, who died after an illness of twenty-four hours, Aug. 7, 1862, and was buried in the graveyard a short distance this side of Lakeville in this county. Accordingly she engaged Mr. Deal and the sexton, Mr. Peak, and in company with one or two members of the family, proceeded on Saturday last to the place of interment and had the grave opened. On attempting to raise the coffin, which was but slightly decayed, it was found to be very heavy, and additional help had to be secured to lift it above ground. Of course this unexpected revelation caused great surprise in the minds of all those present, who expected to find at most a few undecayed parts of the skeleton; and the front part of the lid was removed so as to make a partial examination. To their great astonishment the face was round and full, and almost as natural as when placed in the coffin ten years before. This fact and the great weight led the party to conclude that petrifaction had taken place, and the coffin was lifted into a spring wagon and carefully brought to the cemetery in this city, and deposited in the new grave, until a further and more satisfactory examination could be made. On Monday last, the parties before mentioned, Dr. Ham, the editor of this paper and one or two others, proceeded to the cemetery, raised the coffin and removed the entire lid, when, to their complete amazement the whole body was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, and almost as natural in appearance as when first placed in the narrow house. The burial clothes retained their shape, the folded hands their position, and not the least visible diminution in size had taken place, while the weight had considerably increased. Not the least unpleasant odor could be detected, nor was there anything to cause a repulsive feeling; but, on the contrary, the appearance was more like that of a quiet sleep, and such as to cause a thrill of pleasant satisfaction at the perfect state of preservation of one so dear to most of those present.

The doctor made several incisions in as many parts of the body, and thus found that petrifaction had not taken place, but that the flesh had changed to *adipocere*—or fatty wax—a condition more wonderful than petrifaction, and a substance first discovered by Fourcroy in 1787.

Mrs. Rees was a woman of fleshy habit, and of excellent health until the sickness which caused her death in a few hours, and which was induced by over exertion. Her age at the time of her death was 53 years.

Treasure-Hunting—The Story of an Abandoned City in Mexico.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The inauguration of the American diamond excitement is evidently the prelude to a perfect whirl of treasure-hunting enthusiasm. The Cocos Island chimera still affords the light of faith and hope, and another expedition is now preparing to renew the search for "devil's wealth" existing (according to tradition of dubious character) on the lone isle. We have still another project maturing, more brilliant than all, of which only a few of the main points have yet been revealed. But in due time, no doubt, California street will be afforded an opportunity of taking stock. This latter tradition of great promise relates that once on a time, several hundred years ago, the early French settlers of Louisiana sent an expedition into the region of country now designated as New Mexico. They founded a city in a fertile region, on the banks of a beautiful stream, and which became quite populous. There the precious metals, gold and silver, abounded profusely, and the good people, in their religious fervor, erected a magnificent temple, and endowed it bounteously with their wealth. Among its decorations were life-size pictures of the Virgin and of the saints of their preference, in solid gold and silver. An earthquake occurred, which turned the current of their river,—or, indeed, erased it from the face of the earth,—and left the city untenable from the absence of water. The inhabitants who survived the calamity, few in number, gathered together their immense treasures and deposited them in a pit which was excavated on the plaza in front of their splendid church. They then attempted to return eastward, but nearly perished by privation, or at the hands of the hostile Indians. A record of the treasure burying, however, purports to have been preserved in the hands of the Yuma Indians, describing the precise location and indicating the amount to be many millions. The ruins of this city are said to be discernible on the [illegible] most convenient point of access thereto being Albuquerque. A frontiersman, who has spent the greater portion of his life upon the plains and in the territory, claims to have got possession of the all-important document referred to, which is said to embrace a diagram indicating the precise spot where this enormous treasure is to be found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Investigations into the mysterious death of Captain Colvocoresses at Bridgeport, Conn., last June, still continue.

—Down in Florida, just now, bilious fever is running at large, and snakeroot tea is the only sedative it is willing to sleep under.

—St. Louis begins to contemplate wonderingly the proportions of its big bridge across the Mississippi. The superstructure will be finished in two months.

—A street gymnast of Paris, known as Samson's Iron Jaw, whose specialty was to pick up weights with his teeth and throw them over his head, raised a barrel with his teeth, and, in attempting to dispose of it in the same way, fell down dead with a broken spine.

—A Wisconsite who thinks his head is level enough for business purposes, recently carried a barrel of flour out of a burning building, emptied the contents in a duck pond where they would not burn, and then removed the empty barrel to a place of safety.

—It is the custom in some countries in Europe to hoist a white flag upon a city or country prison when there is no criminal confined within the walls. Such a flag was raised a few weeks since upon the prison of a Swiss canton and at Oxford, England.

—A Connecticut woman was prevented from attending the funeral of her sister by the non-arrival on time of a lace handkerchief from New York. The brutality of the express company is severely commented on by the neighbors.

—The chief exporter of the California fruit to the East lost $10,000 the first year he went into business. Last year he cleared $35,000, and this year expects to clear double that amount. The most profitable shipment of fruit made last year was to Liverpool—5,300 miles by steamer and rail. After paying all commission and freight the fruit yielded a net profit larger than the value in Sacramento.

—Some idea of the immense sums expended in this country on French luxuries and knick-knacks may be gained from the fact that during the past eight years the transactions between the two countries foot up nearly $220,000,000, or about $27,500,000 a year.

—The largest well struck in the Oil Region this summer is located at Petrolia City, a new oil town in Butler County, about six miles from Parker's. It was struck last week, and in three days flowed over 1,000 barrels, one-fourth of which ran to waste. The well is said to be doing a little over 100 barrels at present. It is owned by S. M. Adams, Robert Ralph, William Parker, H. C. Adams, and W. D. Blight.

—The New York *Sun's* "John" reports the following conversation between himself and a noble Briton: Says I, "Where are you going?" Says he, "To hide a hoe." Says I, "What are you going to hide a hoe for?" Says he, "I didn't say hide a hoe, I said hide a hoe." Says I, "Spell it." Says he, "I-d-a-h-o." "Oh!" says I, "*Idaho*." "Yes," says he, "Hide a hoe."

—The New York *Bulletin* estimates that the cotton crop of 1872 will be larger than that of any previous year. In 1871, the whole supply of the world was 5,985,000 bales, and it is estimated that the figures will reach 6,550,000 in 1872. The crop in this country in 1870, was 3,687,000 bales, according to the United States census returns, and this year it is estimated at more than 4,000,000. The wonder is that, with the prospect ahead, both raw cotton and cotton goods should rule so high as they do at present.

—Sebastopol is awaiting the result of a recent thorough inspection to know whether she is to be a military or only a commercial harbor. Her manifest importance in the Black Sea makes it most probable that she will combine both these characters. The railroad which will connect her with the Odessa-Moscow line is nearly completed, and the people are waiting in hope to see their old fortifications restored, new ones erected, and extensive docks built; and this will be another planting of the firm foot in the march which will take Russia to the Bosphorus, and give the Sclavonic race a foothold in the Mediterranean.

—A mystery of Paris is puzzling the police. Francois George, a skillful metal-chaser, by birth a Belgian, determined, despite the 65 years on his head, to marry a young and unusually beautiful girl with whom he had fallen wildly in love. She seems to have returned his love. At all events, they were married. A week after their marriage she disappeared. He gave up work, and none of his friends saw him. They at last became uneasy, and communicated with the police. His lodgings were opened. He was found on his bed in a state of complete decomposition. A furnace, which contained some consumed fragments of charcoal, revealed the manner of his death. The police examined the lodgings. A closet was opened. They found in it, dangling from an iron hook, the body of the old man's wife. Did her disappearance lead to his suicide? Or—? The police are trying to answer the questions raised by these two corpses.